

FEATURES

Pictorial test establishes norms for Arab schoolchildren

By Josephine Moshahwar
Special to the Jordan Times

AFTER nine strenuous months of computer item analysis and reorganisation of last year's Picture Vocabulary test, Dr. Salma Khammash of the University of Michigan's School of Education, has returned to Amman in order to standardise the test.

In brief, last year's project (Spring 1981) involved item validation of the Arabic Picture Vocabulary Test, adapted and prepared by Dr. Khammash with a team of graphic artists in the United States, designed as a placement and assessment test for Arab students.

The test, which assesses a child's verbal ability, is made up of several plates depicting various things such as household items, human body parts, fruits and vegetables, occupations, emotions, animals and plants. Classical Arabic is used as the test language and the activities are in the gerund form, thus producing concept-trying words.

The test last year was administered to a random sample of 1400 students between kindergarten and sixth grade. Ninety per cent of the students were chosen from government schools. This year, however, there were a few modifications to the test. Dr. Khammash told the Jordan Times, "Considering that the present stage is known as the final norming procedure, the items in the test were modified once more in order to benefit the Arab environment," she said.

Several items were also eliminated due to their extreme simplicity or lack of relationship to the Arab environment. This year's test contained 150 items as opposed to 110 items (per form L and M) last year. "After eliminating these items, I combined both forms of the test and reorganised them according to age and difficulty, beginning with age four and-a-half," Dr. Khammash told the Jordan Times.

The sample this year was slightly larger, amounting to 1500 students. (90 per cent government schools, 10 per cent private schools and United Nations Relief and Works Agency, UNRWA). The test was individually administered to 1200 students between first and third grade and 300 students from kindergarten. "Of course, there were an equal number of girls and boys representing all structures of society throughout the country."

The examiners were a team from the Ministry of Education, some of whom administered last year's test. The team was personally trained by Dr. Khammash.

who also supervised the testing procedure.

"The final testing has been performed," Dr. Khammash said. "Now there remains the final norming process, which includes recording, analysing and developing norms appropriate for standardising the Arabic Picture Vocabulary Test." She continued saying that this stage involves establishing normalised standard scores, and percentile rank along with age and grade score equivalents. "The test scores are our main interest at present," Dr. Khammash said. "I will return to the University of Michigan to analyse the results with the computer."

Going back a little, Dr. Khammash said that this programme was originally established by the Arab Bilingual Material Development Centre as a joint project with the University of Michigan School of Education. The goal of the centre is to prepare bilingual curriculum materials in social studies, sciences and mathematics for Arab students attending public schools in the U.S. Dr. Khammash then added, "After the test is standardised, it may also be administered to other Arab students throughout the world."

Observations

Dr. Khammash remarked that several students have had difficulty identifying simple household items and others were unable to distinguish between concepts. "The reason lies in a lack of awareness of the child's surroundings," Dr. Khammash commented. "And I strongly believe that more illustrative or manipulative material should be provided to supplement the lessons." Dr. Khammash added that the size of classes affects many students. "The classes tend to be overcrowded and this decreases the individual attention the student receives," she said. She suggested that greater attention should be paid to the early grades, where the student's abilities may be expanded. Dr. Khammash also discovered during the course of the examination with the team that some students were suffering from slight physical defects, malnutrition and poor eyesight.

"The curriculum is based on the Piaget Theory, the discovery approach," she said. The manual has been translated into Arabic and Dr. Khammash hopes that it will be adopted in Jordan and other Arab countries.

Dr. Khammash is also a contributing author for a kindergarten teacher's manual.

Money from non-governmental sources supports UNRWA's relief work

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) needs large sums of money to keep its education, health and relief services operating, sums on a scale that only governments can provide.

The expansion of UNRWA's vocational training programme, which produces almost 2,000 graduates a year, was partly due to contributions from non-governmental and other organisations. More than \$4 million contributed by governments and NGOs as a result of World Refugee Year some 25 years ago helped UNRWA expand the capacity of its vocational training programme from 600 places in 1959 to about 4000 in 1963.

But a sometimes unrecognised element in UNRWA's funding is the support provided by private organisations, companies and individuals.

This year, organisations from around the world will give UNRWA almost \$2 million for projects that UNRWA would not be able to undertake on its own. Christian Aid of the U.K., for example, is providing funds to help handicapped refugees prepare themselves full-time work. Oxfam is sponsoring a pilot project for the disabled and the Gulbenkian Foundation has given money to build a library in Kalandia camp in the West Bank.

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs), also, through their networks of local groups, inform the public in their countries about both UNRWA and the Palestine refugees.

History

When UNRWA began operations in 1950, it took over the work of voluntary organisations which had been providing services to Palestine refugees. Before UNRWA was established the United Nations gave funds to voluntary groups such as the International Committee of the Red

Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies and the American Friends' Service Committee through United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees (UNRPR). In 1950 about 30 voluntary agencies were cooperating with UNRWA in providing assistance to the refugees.

Since that time, many non-governmental organisations and others have continued to help either through UNRWA or through their own programmes for Palestine refugees.

Vocational training

The expansion of UNRWA's vocational training programme, which produces almost 2,000 graduates a year, was partly due to contributions from non-governmental and other organisations. More than \$4 million contributed by governments and NGOs as a result of World Refugee Year some 25 years ago, helped UNRWA expand the capacity of its vocational training programme from 600 places in 1959 to about 4,000 by 1963.

Another major expansion now taking place resulted from a total contribution of \$2.5 million by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund over the past several years. By the end of the 1982-83 school year, 400 new places will have been added to UNRWA's seven vocational training centres.

A number of voluntary or commercial organisations including Oxfam, the Arabian-American Oil Company, (Aramco), the International Federation of Business and Professional Women and American Women for the Middle East (Najda) assist with the training programme by sponsoring trainees at the centres.

Church contributions

Several church groups also contribute directly or indirectly to UNRWA. The Pontifical Mission for Palestine covers the running costs of the Gaza School for the Blind; the Lutheran World Service runs the Augusta Victoria Hospital in Jerusalem, which looks after about half of all the surgical needs of Palestine refugees in the occupied West Bank (100 of the hospital's beds are subsidised by UNRWA); the Holy Land Christian Mission (U.S.) runs eight kindergartens, six of them in refugee camps in the West Bank, and also a school for orphans and an orthopaedic hospital in Bethlehem; and the American Friends' Service Committee meets the running costs of \$450,000 a year for UNRWA kindergartens in the Gaza Strip.

Clinics

UNRWA's health-care programme for Palestine refugees has been supported by non-governmental organisations. For example, Australia's Austcare has been giving financial help for the clinic at Deir Al Balah camp in the Gaza Strip since 1969; Canada's Cansave paid for the building of a Rehydration and Nutrition Centre at Khan Younis in the Gaza Strip and continues to provide operating costs; and the Norwegian Refugee Council has raised funds to build a new clinic at Baqa'a camp in Jordan. Sweden's Radda Barnen, Swiss and German Caritas and others also support individual clinics and health centres through their donations.

Schools

UNRWA's key programme is the elementary and junior secondary education it provides for 340,000 young Palestine refugees. More than half of UNRWA's expenditure goes for education. NGOs such as Cansave, Radda Barnen have sponsored children in various schools in Jordan, and Aramco annually contributes about \$60,000 to the general funds of the education programme.

Youth and women

UNRWA has 36 Youth Activities Centres for 6,000 young men in camps throughout Jordan, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The Young Men's Christian Association assists UNRWA by providing leadership and sports.

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training and also sponsors summer camps for orphan children. The New Zealand Council of Organisations for Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (CORSO), gives money to run 14 Women's Activities Centres which teach sewing, first aid, household skills, reading and writing to young refugee women.

Other organisations helping through the years have included: Americans for Middle East Rehabilitation, American Near East Refugee Aid, CARE, the Danish Refugee Council, the Finnish Refugee Council, Misereor, the World Council of Churches, the Middle East Council of Churches, Universities Edu-

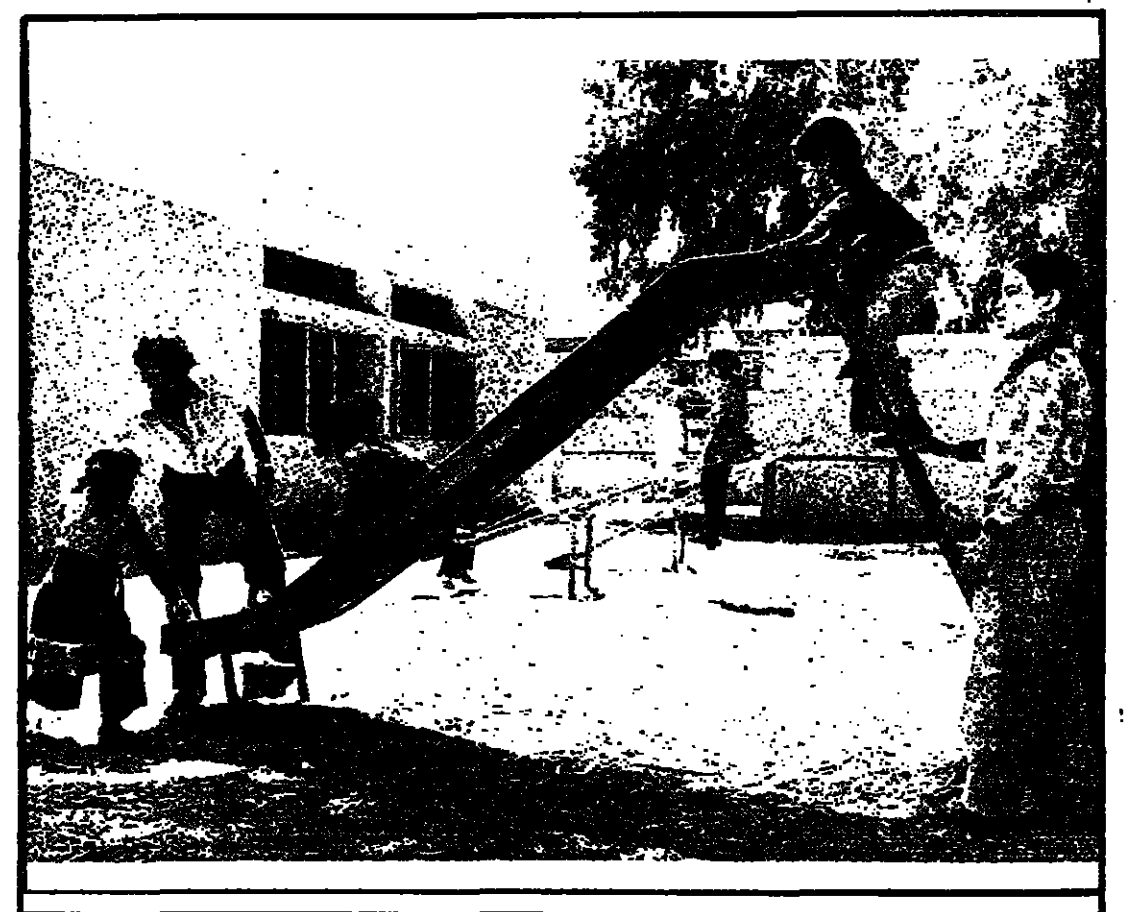
cational Fund for Palestine Refugees (UNIPAL), Zonta International and hundreds of individuals.

This is not a complete list of contributors to UNRWA but it does give an idea of what is being done by voluntary organisations and others, things that UNRWA has no money to do.



The Augusta Victoria Hospital in Jerusalem run by the Lutheran World Service provides

medical care for Palestine refugees in the occupied West Bank.



The Japanese Shipbuilding Industry Foundation donated \$130,000 to rebuild old British army huts which have served as homes for refugees in the Gaza Strip for more than 30 years.

Cooperation essential to avert chaos

By Dr. Norman Borlaug

Nobel Prize winning scientist Dr. Norman Borlaug is best known for his work on the development of high yielding varieties of wheat at the International Centre for Maize and Wheat Improvement in Mexico, where he still continues his research. Less well known is the fact that Dr. Borlaug started his career as a forester, and still maintains close contact with the profession. The following article is extracted from a speech by Dr. Borlaug to the Convention of the Society of American Foresters and the Association Mexicana de Profesionales Forestales in Mexico.

If one is involved in food production, one must be concerned about the land base upon which we depend for food. Anyone attempting to increase world food production soon comes to realise that the human misery resulting from world food shortages and the misery resulting from world population are part of the same problem—in effect two sides of the same coin.

Unless these two interrelated problems and the energy problem are brought into better balance in the next several decades, the world will become increasingly chaotic. The terrifying human population pressures will adversely affect the quality of life, if not the actual survival of the endangered animal species. Human civilisation itself will be endangered.

Unfortunately, even affluent, well-educated nations have recently been concerned more with the symptoms of the complex malaise that threatens world stability than with the cause—geometric population growth.

One such symptom is environmental pollution. It is discouraging and confusing to hear the cliché concerning the fragility

of the environment as environmentalists and neo-ecologists lobby for their pet, often elitist, preservation projects -- and meanwhile ignore the needs of the masses and disregard the fragility of the social and political system of which they are a part.

Many of the activists, moreover, seem to take pleasure in blaming science and technology for most current world problems. But without science and technology, what would be the standard of living (or, perhaps better stated, level of chaos) of the world's present population? It does not follow that, because the world managed a moderate standard of living in 1900, when the population was about 1.5 billion, it therefore can produce the basic necessities for the current population of 4 billion with turn-of-the-century methods.

New legislation, emotional crusades, and an avalanche of lawsuits will not protect our environment of our endangered flora and fauna. In their zeal to correct past abuses, many people have begun to search for utopian conditions on a planet that is actually approaching its maximum carrying capacity for living things. We must instead use common

sense, weighing benefits against risks, to make the hard decisions presented by these complex problems. We must expand our scientific knowledge, improve and apply technology, to make our finite land and water resources more productive.

We must produce more food and fibre, more basic human necessities, while the terrifying "population monster" is being tamed. We must, in addition, increase production fast enough to keep worldwide social chaos at bay. The time is later than most of us are willing to recognise.

In developing nations in Africa, Latin America, and Asia, land clearing and forest destruction go on at an accelerated rate. For centuries, many of these countries have had sizeable but stable populations living in the mountain forests of the temperate zone. In the past two decades, however, with better control of human disease, many of these populations are increasing at a rate of 3.0 to 3.5 per cent. Since the amount of land available for slash-and-burn agriculture is dwindling, an ever-increasing proportion of the land is being cleared and cultivated permanently, adding significantly to the problems of erosion, silting, and firewood shortage.

India and Pakistan, which have spent huge sums of money on the construction of dams in order to increase irrigation and develop hydro-electric generating capacity, are seeing these reservoirs silt up at a frightening rate. In Pakistan the effective life of the \$1 billion Tarbela Reservoir on the Indus will probably be only 25 to 30 years, less than half the life

expectancy calculated earlier. The obvious cause is clearcutting without reforestation, exacerbated by ruinous overgrazing of the nomads' sheep and goats, and the resulting loss of any protective cover on the steep slopes of these watersheds. Similar disasters are sure to occur elsewhere in the future.

World population is estimated to have been approximately 15 million at the time of the discovery of agriculture, about 10,000 years ago. In 1975 it reached 4 billion, a 266-times increase. At the current rate of growth it will double again in 40 years, reaching 8 billion by the year 2015. This means that in the next 40 years world food and fibre production must be increased more than it was increased in the long 10,000-year period from the birth of agriculture up to 1975. We must deal quickly, effectively and humanely with the inescapable population pressures.

This is a tremendous undertaking, vital to the future of world civilization. Failure to solve production problems will plunge the world into economic, social and political chaos.

Can the goal of doubling food and fibre production in the next 40 years be achieved? In my opinion it can, provided world governments give high enough priority to agriculture and forestry.

To reach this goal will require the best efforts of agricultural scientists and foresters everywhere. The goal cannot be achieved if different sectors of the affluent nations continue bickering over minutiae rather than concentrating on the important issues.



The Pontifical Mission for Palestine gives the operating costs for UNRWA's Gaza School for the Blind, which provides general education and vocational training for blind refugees.

هكذا قالوا



Hassan visits Armed Forces

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan visited on Monday the Jordanian Armed Forces headquarters. Prince Hassan was met upon arrival by Commander-in-Chief of the

Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, the chief of staff and several senior officers. Prince Hassan delivered a lecture on cooperation and coordination between the Jordanian Armed Forces and the

civilian sector. He asserted that effective cooperation and good coordination between the two sectors are a prerequisite for achieving the desired goals of the nation.

Salah returns from non-aligned states Malta meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Information Under-Secretary Peter Salah returned to Amman on Monday after participating in the 6th information minister's meeting of the Inter Governmental Council for Coordinating Information among States for Non-Alignment held in Malta on June 15.

Mr. Salah said that during its two-day meetings, the council discussed recommendations submitted by the committee of experts which met in New Delhi last March to discuss coordination in the press, radio and television media as well as a non-aligned news agencies pool in preparation

for submitting a report to the seventh non-aligned summit which will be held in Baghdad in September.

Mr. Salah added that "Jordan submitted a draft resolution condemning the barbaric Israeli aggression on the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, planned for and implemented by the Zionist enemy to occupy Lebanon—a non-aligned state—and to partition it after annihilating the Palestinian people and PLO forces wherever they might exist." He said the Jordanian draft resolution received full support and was unanimously approved.

A. Badran meets Bangladesh minister, Utah delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran received on Monday Mr. Abdul Majid Khan, Bangladesh minister for Islamic affairs, youth, sport and education.

Dr. Badran explained to Mr. Khan the university's educational philosophy and future plans. They also reviewed ways to develop cooperation between Yarmouk University and the Bangladesh universities.

Dr. Badran also received the 15-member university delegation from Utah, USA currently visiting Jordan. He explained to the delegation the plans and programmes of the university and the role it performs in serving the country educationally and scientifically and in developing the community. The delegation then toured several university departments and saw a documentary film on it.



Members of the National Consultative Council (NCC) attend the session on Monday (Photo by Youssef Al-Arian)

NCC committee to follow up effects of Lebanon invasion

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) has decided to form a 13-member follow-up committee which will remain in a constant state of meeting to follow-up the serious events in the Arab World resulting from the Israeli aggression on Lebanon. The committee will be in charge of spreading popular awareness and national mobilisation and will deal with the developments that might crop up in the Arab area in coordination with the government in all these fields.

This was decided in the session which the NCC held on Monday under Speaker Suleiman Arar in the presence of Prime Minister Mudar Badran and the cabinet.

The NCC referred the law amending Military Housing Fund Law 1982 to the Legal Committee. The aim of the draft law is to enable subscribers to keep their rights in the fund after their prom-

otion to the rank of officers, to raise the loan value to JD 4,500 per subscriber, and to increase the period for repayment of the loan from 20 to 30 years.

The NCC also heard the government's reply to the inquiry related to the law amending the Doctors Associations Law as well as the government's reply on mixed education in schools.

The government's reply stated that the Education Ministry allows mixed education in the first four elementary classes in private schools, and after that, mixed education must receive the permission of the Education Ministry and the parents of the pupils. The reply said that in government schools, the Education Ministry resorts to mixed education for technical considerations dictated by the interests of the students, while taking into consideration the social and geographic conditions and the

availability of the necessary resources.

The NCC referred to the government proposals related to the agricultural roads in Dhiyaban District and the establishment of a television relay station in Al Shawbak and the villages of Ma'an. It also referred to the Legal Committee proposals related to the formation of an NCC committee for youth care and sports activities, drafting a law for Arabic and a law amending the Bar Association Law.

The NCC then discussed several articles of the Income Tax Draft Law, with emphasis on articles related to tax exemptions. Discussion was focussed on the exemptions of capital profits, profits of shares and bonds and the interest gained from deposits at commercial banks and financial enterprises.



Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani (centre) meets mayors and members of the new municipalities on Monday. (Petra photo)

5 municipalities open in Irbid

IRBID (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani opened on Monday five new municipalities in Irbid Governorate. He also discussed with the mayors and members of the new municipalities the conditions of public services there and their plans to serve citizens.

Mr. Momani decided to give a loan of JD 110,000 to Katm Municipality to finance the asphaltting of several streets and construct new school buildings, and JD 160,000 to Sall Municipality to asphalt roads and build a school, JD 140,000 to Kafr Yuba Municipality for street projects, and JD

70,000 to Beit Yafa Municipality for road projects and for school buildings.

Mr. Momani also decided to give a loan of JD 50,000 to Huwaweh Municipality for street projects and a loan of JD 30,000 to Summ Al Shumnaq Municipality for the construction of a new school there.

Mr. Momani said the ministry's policy is based on expansion in establishing municipal and rural councils with the aim of having the citizens participate in their responsibility alongside the state in the process of developing local communities.

Sharif chairs Islamic competition

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein deputised on Monday afternoon Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Kamel Al Sharif to chair the ceremony for distributing awards of the competition on the life of Prophet Mohammad. The ceremony took place at the Palace of Culture at the Hussein Youth City.

Mr. Sharif delivered a speech congratulating the winners on their efforts, he said the main goal of such competitions organised by Islamic organisations is to attract the youth to the sources of the Islamic faith.

Mr. Sharif said our nation cannot unify itself and hold out in the face of the challenge facing it unless it goes back to its roots and adapts all its life on the basis of the Islamic faith. Islamic thought should be enlightened, modern and capable of adapting Islamic principles to the developments of the age and its complicated problems. We should uphold the spirit of the *Shari'a* and concentrate on the substance rather than the form and the erroneous practices which have accumulated throughout generations of backwardness. Without bridging this gap, that is intellectual backwardness and the deterioration of ethics, the future would continue to be fraught with dangers and obstacles.

Alia appoints new regional manager for east Canada

NEW YORK (J.T.) — Alia the Royal Jordanian Airline has announced the appointment of Joseph Suidan as regional manager for eastern Canada.

Suidan, now based at the regional sales and service office of Alia in Montreal, previously served with Kuwait Airways Corporation as senior sales rep-

resentative based in Montreal.

Alia the Royal Jordanian Airline now operates daily 747 flights between New York's Kennedy International Airport and Amman, Jordan, air gateway to the entire Middle East region. Alia also provides frequent 747 service from New York to Vienna, Austria and Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

Telecommunications director back from Arabsat meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Telecommunications Corporation Director-General Mohammad Shahr Isma'il returned to Amman on Monday evening after participating in the meetings of the technical committee of the Arab Satellite Communications Organisation Arabsat held in Rabat between June 12 and June 18.

Mr. Isma'il said that during the meetings, negotiations took place with the three international world consortia which participated in the

tender of monitoring the control station of Arabsat. The main station will be established in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia while the auxiliary station will be established in Tunis.

Mr. Isma'il said negotiations included all technical, contractual and financial matters as an important and major step before offering the tender. He expressed hope that the tender would be offered sometime next month.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Irbid administration course ends

IRBID (Petra) — The programme of the evening intermediary administration course for the government employees in Irbid governorate was concluded at the public administration institute in Irbid on Monday. Thirty-one participants from 23 government departments participated in the 70-day course. Civil Service Vice President Khaled Al Radeyeh distributed the certificates to the participants in a ceremony organised on the occasion.

Passport department gets new building

IRBID (Petra) — The public works ministry has offered a tender for constructing a new building for the passport department in Irbid. The three-storey building will be built on a plot of land near the governor's office at a total cost of JD 200,000, and will be completed in two phases.

Cooperative directors hold meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Directors of cooperative organisations held a meeting on Monday at the premises of the Cooperative Institute, which is affiliated with the Jordanian Cooperative Organisation. The meeting was headed by the organisation's Director-General Hassan Al Nabulsi. The directors reviewed the conditions of cooperative societies and the basis according to which barley and chaff would be distributed to cattle raisers in the country. They also discussed the question of establishing specialised societies to undertake the raising and fattening of sheep in the governorates and districts.

New water project starts in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — The Water Supply Corporation is currently implementing water projects in Al Qawasmeh, Umm Al Simaq and Umm Shibra, south of Amman at a cost of some JD 400,000. Hussein Al Abbadi, who is supervising the project, said the aim of the project is to supply potable water to the residents of the area. The project has three lines, one 10-kilometre long, the second four-kilometre long, and the third four-kilometre long in addition to a water tank with a capacity of 1,000 cubic metres.

Continued from page 1

Israeli attack on Beirut

Nabih Berri—met Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat and four of his top aides Monday night. Foreign Minister Fuad Boutros was conferring with U.S. special envoy Philip Habib.

Mr. Wazzan later told reporters it was a prelude to a new session of the National Salvation Committee Tuesday but gave no further details.

As the meeting began, artillery exchanges resumed around Beirut. State radio said several southern and western districts of the capital had been hit.

Security sources put the day's casualty toll in Beirut at seven killed and 55 wounded.

State radio reported fresh Israeli movements in the Shouf mountains of central Lebanon. It said Israeli troops had moved into the village of Rashmaya, about 20 kilometres south of the strategic Beirut-Damascus highway.

Sources close to the National Salvation Committee said the PLO was being asked to agree to the deployment of the Lebanese army in West Beirut and the restriction of the Palestinians' weaponry to their camps. Israel was being asked, through Mr. Habib, to withdraw a few kilometres from Beirut.

But there was little sign that either side was ready to make concessions.

A member of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasser Abed Rabbo, accused Mr. Habib of wanting to cripple the PLO. "We have told Habib clearly that his conditions are rejected and that our answer will be to fight everywhere to defend the revolution and the honour of Beirut," he declared.

Mr. Habib called at the presidential palace again Monday to consult with government leaders.

OIC welcomes Iraqi decision

had been the presence of Iraqi forces on their territory, they added.

The Iraqis thrust into Iran and occupied swathes of territory, mostly in the oil province of Khuzestan but also in the mountains to the north, in the first weeks of the war in September and October 1980.

With the last Iraqi soldier now due to leave Iranian soil within 10 days, the analysts said the Iraqis faced a dilemma if they wanted to continue the war.

Their first option would be to stay inside their own territory and use cross-border shelling, commando raids, or air attacks to try to put pressure on Baghdad. But the analysts said none of these tactics could be guaranteed to force further concessions from President Hussein.

The Iraqis' other option would be to invade Iraq, as some Iranian leaders have suggested. But the analysts said this would mean an entirely new phase of fighting in which the Iranian regular and irregular forces which had proved so willing to die on their own soil would be asked to fight on foreign territory.

Iran: war will continue

But Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini charged Iraq's announcement it was withdrawing from Iran was a plot and Iran would continue to fight.

Iran's revolutionary leader, in a speech marking the start of the fasting month of Ramadan, urged his armies to prevent Iraq strengthening its positions on the border.

EEC to consider tough action

commandos—had left Lebanese territory.

The Israeli reply excluded the United Nations peace-keeping force in Lebanon, but made clear that what Israel wanted was a complete disbandment of Palestinian forces.

No declarations

Details of the Israeli response were published just as news came of a renewal of Israeli bombardments on Beirut, apparently in response to shooting which woke an uneasy truce there.

The EEC foreign ministers decided against issuing any new formal declaration, but instead asked Mr. Tindemans to state

their deep anxiety at the continued fighting.

They reiterated a demand for an immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops first issued in Bonn on June 9.

Mr. Tindemans submitted a report on his recent visits to the Middle East. He visited Israel just before its forces invaded Lebanon on June 5.

Diplomats said the report and suggestions for possible EEC action would be discussed at the EEC summit in Brussels next week. EEC leaders would look for a follow-up to their 1980 Venice Declaration, which called for Palestine Liberation Organisation involvement in Middle East peace efforts, they said.

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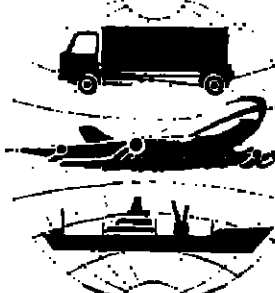
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Whose terms

WHY, ONE WONDERS, are the Israelis so keen to put a multi-national force into Lebanon to form a buffer between them and the Palestinian resistance movement? Why doesn't Israel accept a strengthened international force under the command of the United Nations, such as already exists in Lebanon? The answer to this subtle question is probably the unspoken fact that Israel wishes to impose its own dictates on the entire world, after it has imposed its military edge on the Arab World.

The significance of a U.N.-mandated peace-keeping force is that it maintains a delicate but nevertheless real link between the immediate job of maintaining a cease-fire and the long-term goal of negotiating a peace accord based on a whole series of pivotal U.N. Security Council and General Assembly

Resolutions, notably 242, 338 and 3236. The Israelis feel they are in a position to dictate to the world the nature of the peace-keeping machinery that is supposed to protect them and thereby allow them and their American funds and friends to continue to the process of defacto annexation in the occupied West Bank and Gaza. The Arabs appear unable to do anything about this process, and the Americans seem happy to see it continue unabated and to finance it, if not, by their passivity, also to nurture it.

It would be a blow to the whole world and to the very concept of international peace-making if Israel succeeds in dictating the terms of the force that is required to maintain peace on the Israeli-Lebanese border. Does Israel accept the world's terms, or does the world accept Israel's terms?

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: Iraq leaves Iran with no excuse for war

Iraq's decision to withdraw its forces from Iranian territory to the international borders is a sincere Iraqi initiative to put an end to a bitter war imposed upon it by the Iranian regime, that wanted this war to extend and threaten all the peoples of the area.

Iraq's decision is important for two reasons. First, it comes at a time when the Zionist onslaught reaches its peak, through the barbaric invasion of Lebanon, to liquidate the Palestinian people and their armed revolution and to impose final capitulation on the Arab Nation. In this connection, Iraq cannot stand by as a spectator, but as it has always done, it wants to effectively participate in confronting the aggression on Lebanon. Second, Iraq's decision would unmask the Iranian regime, and all the pretexts it has been using to prolong the war and waste Arab and Islamic resources which should have been used in the battle against the Zionist enemy.

Al Distour: Surrendering arms will mean surrendering all rights

In the interview which the Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram had with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prince Hassan warned against transforming the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) into a political organisation.

Prince Hassan's warning supports the position of the PLO, that although it is still encircled in Beirut, it is refusing the Israeli-American manoeuvres to disarm it, but on the contrary, it announced that it will fight in self-defence and in defence of Beirut regardless of the price or sacrifices.

The attempts to extort the PLO and to force it to lay down its arms under the current circumstances means that the PLO would fall in the same mistake which Sadat voluntarily made when he said the October war was the last war and that the Palestinian issue could only be resolved through negotiations. Sadat then followed the path charted for him by Israel, which said "no" to the Palestinian state, "no" to the rights of the

Palestinian people to self-determination, and "no" to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, notably Jerusalem.

By virtue of its occupation of Arab territories, Israel is only offering capitulation to the Arabs. So what would it give to the Palestinians and what opportunities had it left for political action, whether the PLO is part of the action or not?

What is more important is that the PLO has been excluded from the political solution, because Israel still refuses to negotiate with it. Furthermore, the United States, which has been maintaining a monopoly on the peace process, also refuses to recognise the PLO or have it participate in the peace process. And above all, Israel is overlooking the crimes it commits and those of Menachem Begin commits, while it calls the PLO a terrorist organisation. If the PLO gives in its arms, it would be abandoning Palestinian rights and peace alike.

Duels of 1970s anticipated for new SALT talks

By John Morrison
 Reuter

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union is impatient to resume its superpower dialogue with the United States on strategic arms, but seems to have deep suspicions about Washington's ultimate intentions.

When talks resume in Geneva at the end of this month, the two negotiators, Moscow's Viktor Karpov and Washington's Edward Rowley, will be resuming the verbal duels of the 1970s.

Both were senior negotiators in the long talks that led to the conclusion of the SALT II treaty, signed by President Carter and President Brezhnev in 1979.

SALT II was never ratified by the U.S. senate, falling casualty to the shockwaves produced by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

For a while, Moscow insisted that fresh talks could only be held once it was ratified but not long after President Reagan arrived in the White House last year, the Kremlin dropped this precondition as unrealistic.

For over a year, the Soviet position on strategic arms talks has seemed to contain a paradox.

Rhetorical attacks on the

Reagan administration's defence buildup and its nuclear policies have escalated to a virulent pitch, with charges that the U.S. is bent on securing military superiority over the Soviet Union.

But under the surface, there has been a barely concealed impatience to get back to the negotiating table.

Western diplomats believe that the superpower dialogue on strategic arms is psychologically important to the Kremlin as a symbol of its hard-won parity with the U.S.

Wooing the more pliant

Over the past two years, some Soviet policymakers seem to have argued that Washington has proved itself an unreliable negotiating partner, and said Moscow should concentrate instead on wooing the more pliant West Europeans.

But instead relations with the United States have returned to the central position they occupied in the Brezhnev's foreign policy in the 1970s.

The prevailing view here seems to be that however much Moscow may dislike the Reagan administration's policies, it has to try to reach some kind of accom-

modation with it. "We took only a few days to agree to begin talks after the Americans waited for one-and-a-half years," one Soviet disarmament specialist said in an interview.

The view of Western diplomats, the Soviet economy, while not in danger of Polish-style collapse as many in the Reagan administration appear to believe, is in no condition to bear the strains of an unlimited arms race.

The main motive for Moscow to enter strategic arms talks with Washington remains what it always has been—to try to curb the U.S. technological lead in weapons development.

Limitation and reduction

Moscow is now on record as saying it is ready not just to limit strategic arms, but to cut the arsenals on both sides, and Soviet specialists say they have no quarrel with Mr. Reagan's choice of the word "reduction" rather than "limitation".

In fact the official Soviet title for the talks will include the words "limitation and reduction", in order to emphasise the continuity of the process interrupted in 1979.

Pledges by the Reagan

administration to make a brave new beginning without much reference to the "dead" SALT II treaty are greeted with hostility and scepticism in Moscow.

In the view of Moscow's top American-watcher, Professor Gregory Arbatov, both sides must continue to observe the treaty even if it is not ratified as a guarantee against a no-holds-barred arms race while negotiations proceed.

The official Soviet position is that the talks should try to preserve "everything that is positive" from the SALT II treaty, but privately Soviet specialists admit that the agreement has now been partly overtaken by events.

Professor Arbatov has said the next few months will show whether if Mr. Reagan is serious about arms control, or has merely agreed to talk in order to placate his restive NATO allies.

Soviet America-watchers still seem alternately puzzled and infuriated by Mr. Reagan and his team, who are widely perceived as dangerous amateurs in foreign policy.

Different in one respect

The new strategic arms talks are

likely to be different from those of the 1970s in one important respect, according to diplomats here.

While taking place behind closed doors, they will be the subject of a permanent propaganda war between Moscow and Washington as both sides seek to influence public opinion, particularly in Western Europe.

But learning from past mistakes, the Kremlin knows that too much public rowing can be counter-productive and it has kept its attacks on the substance of Mr. Reagan's start proposals within bounds.

Soviet arms control specialists say they hope to avoid a repetition of what happened in 1977 when President Carter's Secretary of State Cyrus Vance came to Moscow with publicly announced new SALT proposals, only to meet a humiliating total rejection. The negotiations took months to recover.

Soviet negotiators in Geneva are in any case preparing for lengthy talks, as a senior foreign ministry official remarked to chief negotiator Krapov in the presence of an American visitor "You've got yourself a 10-year job."

Censorship in Korea: Relaxed or just disguised?

By Allan Reditt
 Reuter

SEOUL — South Korean newspapers are reveling in a new-found freedom after years of censorship and tight government control.

News that an uncle of President Chun Doo Hwan's wife had been arrested for accepting a bribe would probably have been suppressed a few years ago. These days it is front page news.

A satirical comment that you can buy a bank manager or an ex-general in South Korea, for the same price as a large house or an Exocet missile, would have been unthinkable even a year ago.

Martial law censorship of newspapers imposed after the assassination of President Park Chung-Hee in 1979 was lifted in January last year.

It was replaced by a code of journalistic conduct or self-censorship, with government guidelines on which sensitive subjects should be avoided and how others should be handled.

The theme central to the guidelines was that newspapers should refrain from publishing anything that weakens national security in view of a possible invasion from North Korea.

"Of course, the government can link most things to national security if they want to", one journalist said. The fact that the government has not done so is seen by the media as a real sign of relaxation.

North Korean defections to the south, and allegations of North Korean concentration camps may be reported. South Korean defections to the North, and allegations that the South also has hard labour camps for political prisoners may not.

Equally sensitive are reports on South Korea's growing trade with China and communist Europe. The guidelines state that reporting

these topics was not in the national interest.

"It is all right as long as you do not criticise President Chun and his government", a Korean journalist said. "We Korean journalists know how to pick our way through the minefield."

A DJP spokesman said, following the scandal, that the party faced an almost unbridgeable gap in its dealings with the public, despite being cleared by the public prosecutor of any involvement.

But the government refrained from issuing any guidelines as to

Freedom for local newspapers has been accompanied by a relaxation on entry of foreign publications, though pictures and eulogies of praise for North Korean President Kim Il-Sung are still not seen here.

Intense debate

One of the biggest tests for the new policy occurred last year, when the American weekly

Newsweek carried an exclusive report, denied by the government, that President Chun may have forestalled a coup attempt.

There was intense debate within government about whether the Newsweek issue should be allowed on local newstands. After a delay, it was released for sale and caused hardly a ripple among the local populace.

"If we had stopped it we would have given the story credibility", a government official said.

Of course, the government can link most things to national security if they want to.

The new sense of freedom was illustrated recently with coverage of a multi-million-dollar unofficial loan market scandal in which an ex-deputy director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) and his wife made nearly a billion dollars in two years.

The story was embarrassing for the president, as an uncle of his wife, ex-General Lee Kyu-Kwang, was arrested for accepting a bribe from the money-lending couple.

Guarantee "impossible"

In a private meeting with senior editors, President Chun lamented that it was impossible to guarantee the good behaviour of one's relatives when one was in high public office.

It was embarrassing for the government. The opposition called for the resignations of the Finance and Economic Planning Ministers, because of weaknesses in the banking sector which made the fraud possible.

It was embarrassing for the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) headed by President Chun, with opposition politicians alleging that some money from the illegal operation had found their way into the DJP purse.

how the story should be handled. Local editors deemed the scandal as a matter of public interest and in no way harmful to national security.

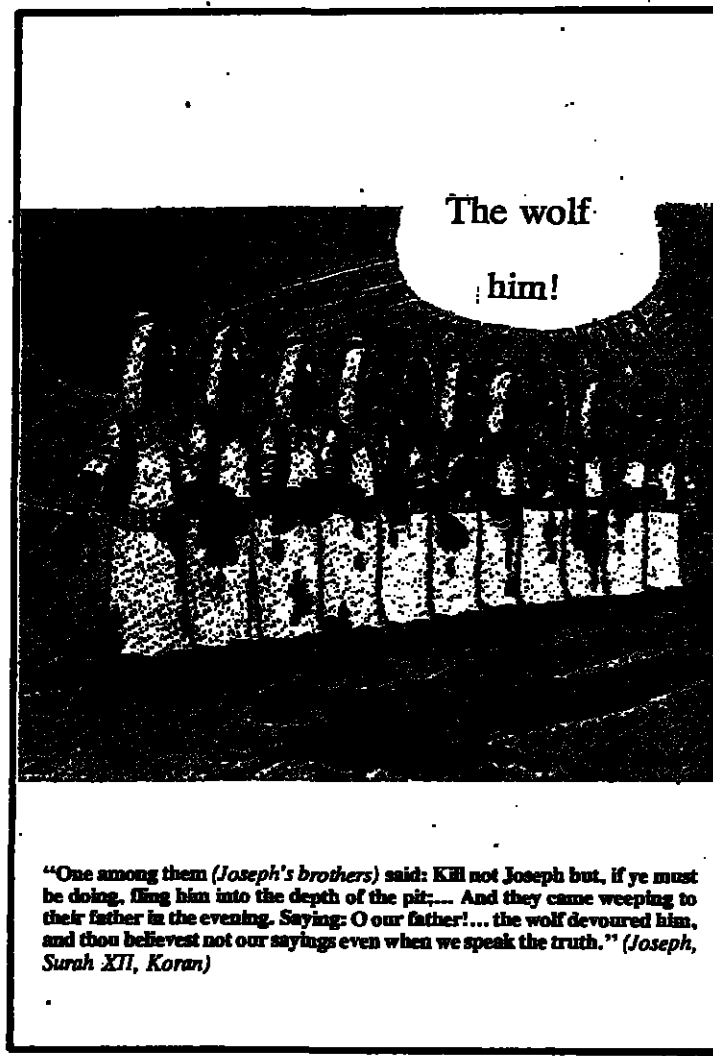
Columnist C.K. Yun in the English-language Korea Times went further than anyone else in poking fun at this evidence of continuing corruption in Korean Society.

Korean envelope

In his Sunday column, examining how much the local currency the won was worth, Yun said that the 100 million won (\$136,000) plus category was "usually sufficient to buy a big house, an Exocet missile, a bank manager or a former general".

At the lower end of the scale, in the million won (\$1,360) plus category, fell the monthly salary of a member of parliament, the price of a piano or "a presidential envelope". An envelope is a common Korean reference to a bribe.

At the top end of the scale, the one thousand billion won (\$1,360 million) and upward category, was the size of the South Korean war budget for 1982, total Korean war damage, and the sort of sums the "big hand" behind the present loan scandal controlled, Yun said.



TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

NAN CHANNEL

02:30 News in Arabic
 03:00 Islamic Landmarks
 03:30 Fayrouz
 04:00 Jouda
 04:30 Emergencies
 05:00 Local Programme
 05:30 Sayings
 06:00 Arabic Series
 06:30 Local Programme
 07:00 Religious Programme
 07:30 Religious Programme
 08:00 Local Programme
 08:30 Religious Programme
 09:00 News in Arabic
 09:30 News in Arabic
 10:00 News in Arabic
 10:30 News in Arabic
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RADIO JORDAN

885 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM
 5 p.m. on 9560 KHz SW
 07:00 Sign on
 07:30 Morning Show
 08:00 News Bulletin
 08:30 Morning Show
 09:00 News Bulletin
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WHAT'S GOING ON

CULTURAL CENTRES

British Council tel. 41520
 American Centre tel. 36147-8
 French Cultural Centre tel. 37009
 Goethe Institute tel. 31993
 Spanish Cultural Centre tel. 4203
 Turkish Cultural Centre tel. 24049
 Hindi Cultural Centre tel. 39777
 Hays Arts Centre tel. 65109
 Hussein Youth City tel. 67181
 Y.W.C.A. tel. 41793
 Y.W.M.A. tel. 64251
 Amman Municipal Library tel. 36111
 University of Jordan Library tel. 83355

MUSEUMS

Falakiya Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 19th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
 Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al-Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
 Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muzayah, Jabel Luvaydeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
 Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.
 Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 57169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
 Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS

* Gene Spicings and Big Bangs: 18 Nobel Prize winners, at the American Centre.
 * Paintings by Lebanese artist Bassam Nasr, at the Holiday Inn hotel.

FILMS

"Only Want Him to Love Me", a film (sub-titled in English) by Rainer Werner Fassbinder, at the Goethe Institute at 8.00 p.m.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 24590.
 Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Luvaydeh, 37440.
 De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein, 66428.
 Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, 23541.
 Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 43453.
 Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
 Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
 St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
 Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmerani, 63249.

PRAYER TIMES

02:40 Fair
 04:30 (Sunrise) Shariq
 11:37 Dhul
 15:18 'Aur
 18:47 Maghreb
 20:28 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alta Information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15 Cairo (EA)
 08:15 Riyadh (SV)
 08:55 Doha, Bahrain, Muscat (RI)
 09:00 Cairo (RI)
 09:30 Kuwait (KAC)
 09:40 Baghdad (RI)
 10:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RI)
 11:00 Riyadh (SV)
 11:10 Cairo (EA)
 11:20 Ankara (TA)
 12:10 Muscat, Dubai, Bahrain (GA)
 15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
 15:30 Cairo (RI)
 16:45 Copenhagen, Athens (SK)
 16:45 Frankfurt, Geneva (RI)
 17:10 Cairo (EA)
 17:15 New York, Amsterdam (RI)
 17:30 London, Paris (RI)
 18:00 Cairo (RI)
 18:05 Rome (Alitalia) (RI)
 18:25 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
 19:30 Rome (RI)
 19:50 Frankfurt, Damascus (LT)
 20:15 Tripoli (RI)
 22:05 Damascus (RI)
 22:30 Baghdad (RI)
 24:00 Cairo (RI)
 00:30 Baghdad (RI)
 01:10 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

05:45 Damascus, Frankfurt (LT)
 06:15 Athens, Cairo (RI)
 06:45 London (BA)
 09:45 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
 10:45 Rome (RI)
 10:45 Tripoli (RI)
 11:00 Vienna, New York (RI)
 11:30 Cairo (RI)
 11:30 Tunis, Casablanca (RI)
 12:10 Cairo (EA)
 12:20 Ankara (TA)

Local selling rates in f.d.

Belgian franc 75.9/ 76.4
 Dutch guilder 131.4/ 132.2
 Egyptian guinea 350.3/ 354.2
 French franc 51.8/ 52.1
 Iraqi dinar 598.3/ 607.6
 Italian lire (for 100) 51.8/ 52.1
 Japanese yen (for 100) 140/ 140.8
 Kuwaiti dinar 1230/ 1235.3
 Lebanese lira 68.2/ 69.4
 Qatari riyal 1019/ 1022.3
 Qatari riyal 96.9/ 97.3
 Saudi riyal 103.3/ 103.8
 Swedish crown 58.4/ 58.8
 Syrian franc 166.8/ 167.8
 Swiss franc 60.7/ 61.5
 UAE dirham 61.4/ 61.8
 U.K. sterling pound 61.4/ 61.8
 U.S. dollar 356/ 358
 W. German mark 143.7/ 144.6

JORDAN MARKET

Local selling rates in f.d.
 Belgian franc 75.9/ 76.4
 Dutch guilder 131.4/ 132.2
 Egyptian guinea 350.3/ 354.2
 French franc 51.8/ 52.1
 Iraqi dinar 598.3/ 607.6
 Italian lire (for 100) 51.8/ 52.1
 Japanese yen (for 100) 140/ 140.8
 Kuwaiti dinar 1230/ 1235.3
 Lebanese lira 68.2/ 69.4
 Qatari riyal 1019/ 1022.3
 Qatari riyal 96.9/ 97.3
 Saudi riyal 103.3/ 103.8
 Swedish crown 58.4/ 58.8
 Syrian franc 166.8/ 167.8
 Swiss franc 60.7/ 61.5
 UAE dirham 61.4/ 61.8
 U.K. sterling pound 61.4/ 61.8
 U.S. dollar 356/ 358
 W. German mark 143.7/ 144.6

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
 Normal summer weather will continue, with northeasterly moderate winds. In 'Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg.C
 Amman 18/33
 Aqaba 25/38
 Deraa 20/37
 Jordan Valley 22/38
 Yesterday's high temperatures readings: Amman 32, Aqaba 37, Humidity readings: Amman 28 per cent, Aqaba 22 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
 Fire, fire, police 199
 Blood bank 75121
 Civil Defence centre 61111
 Fire headquarters 22090-3
 Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
 Police headquarters 39141
 Traffic police 56390-1
 Electric Power Co. 36381-2
 Municipal water service 71123-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32
 Khalid Mistry, J. Amman 44281-4
 Al-Khadra, J. Amman 42441
 Jabel Amman Maternity 42362
 Mathna, J. Amman 36140
 Palestine, Shmeisani 64171-4
 University Hospital 845848
 Dar Al-Shifa, J. Amman 67158
 Al-Musharraf, J. Amman 67221-9
 The Islamic, Abadi 65292
 Al-Ahli, Abadi 64164
 Italian, Al-Muhajirin 77101-3
 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
 Anny, Marja 91611

NIGHT DUTY

Dollar maintains surge, gold tumbles

LONDON (R) — The relentless advance of the dollar showed no sign of slackening Monday as it made substantial gains against the major currencies and pushed gold below \$300 an ounce, its lowest in almost three years.

The German mark fell to a 10-month low of 2.4890 marks, the French franc slumped to a record low of 6.8960, and sterling dropped below \$1.72 for the first time in five years.

Gold, depressed by the alternative attractions of high dollar interest rates at a time of lower inflation, dropped below the psychological level of \$300 an ounce in a bullion market for the first time since August 1979.

It was fixed in London at \$297.40 and later fell to 296.15—some 100 less than its price when the war began and with some dealers predicting a further drop to 250.

The firmness of U.S. interest rates, which have opened up a large gap with rates in Europe and Japan, again dominated nervous markets, raising fears in some circles that rates may soon have to rise as a counter.

Dealers said continued strife in Lebanon helped the dollar but weekend predictions of a possible 5.5 per cent rise from the present 16.5 per cent were among the factors propelling the U.S. currency upwards.

Dealers said they detected no sign of intervention by central

banks in European trading. After selling dollars last week in a vain attempt to stem the dollar's advance, now at a 12-year overall high, monetary authorities appeared reluctant to spend more of their reserves in the open market, dealers said.

But in Tokyo the Bank of Japan was again active, selling an estimated \$100 million. It failed to stop the dollar hitting a two-year high of 257.60 yen before it fell back to 257.35, after closing in New York on Friday at 255.60.

In Frankfurt the dollar opened at a 10-month high of 2.4787 marks and was later fixed at 2.4890, a rise of more than three

pfennigs, from the Friday fixing. The French franc slipped to a record low of 6.8960 against the dollar in Paris, after 6.8020 on Friday, and compared with 6.3350 before its recent devaluation.

Sterling slumped to \$1.7165 at one stage—its first decline below \$1.72 in five years—but later recovered to 1.7195 and held firm against European currencies.

Most stock markets lost further ground with investors worried about the economic outlook in view of the dollar's strength and the weakness of Wall Street.

Demand for the dollar also pushed it up to 2.1422 Swiss francs, its highest level since last

September, and to 1397.25 Italian lira from 2.1175 and 1380 here on Friday.

But the lira was unaffected by the crisis in the management of Banco Ambrosiano, Italy's largest private-sector banking group, which led to the apparent suicide in London on Friday of the bank's president, Roberto Calvi.

Other precious metals suffered from the decline of gold. Silver was fixed in London at \$4.90 an ounce, its lowest since February 1978 and less than a tenth of the highs during the 1979-80 buying spree of Nelson Bunker Hunt and his associates.

OPEC fears glut when Gulf war ends

LONDON (R) — Concern is growing in OPEC that a halt to the fighting in the Gulf and a revival in Iraqi and Iranian oil exports may create a new glut in the world market.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein said at the weekend he would withdraw Iraqi troops from Iran within 10 days although Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who seeks reparations, says more concessions are needed to end the war.

In Caracas, also at the weekend, Venezuelan Oil Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum

Exporting Countries) must find ways to accommodate rising Iraqi and Iranian oil sales from current, restricted levels.

Dr. Calderon said rising output by the two combatants was the most serious obstacle to a sustained recovery in the oil market.

A glut earlier this year, caused by a recession-led plunge in demand and oil companies unloading surplus stocks, threatened a price crash and the break up of OPEC itself in a price-cutting war.

But the group managed to stabilise the market. It set an overall ceiling on its total output

of 18 million barrels daily and it has succeeded so far in defending its reference price of \$34 a barrel.

The Middle East Economic Survey, an authoritative trade newsletter, has concluded that OPEC will not be able to raise the ceiling very far before October.

But it predicts that, with the reduction in stocks ended, demand for OPEC oil will revive to around 22-23 million barrels daily in the final three months of 1982—a level that oil companies say will probably be maintained through 1983.

So OPEC can look forward to having to fill an extra demand of four to five million barrels daily by

the year end.

If Iraq and Iran could immediately produce again at pre-war capacity they could cover all that and more, swamping the market. They now pump about three million barrels daily between them. Pre-war capacity was about nine million.

But although they will desperately need cash to repair war-battered economies, their output is likely to take time to climb. Iraq's main Gulf terminals have been badly damaged and Iran may have technical problems in trying to add more than a million barrels daily to current output of two million, industry sources say.

GCC states to abolish customs tariffs

BAHRAIN (R) — Six oil-producing states grouped in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) have decided to abolish customs tariffs on national products and to apply free transit and travel regulations from December 1, the official Saudi press agency said Sunday.

Finance and economy ministers from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), who ended a two-day meeting in the Saudi capital of Riyadh, also agreed on measures giving their citizens freedom of economic activity in agricultural, industrial, contracting and trade sectors.

Quoting a council spokesman,

the agency said that in such ventures the state will have the right to fix a 25 per cent equity participation for its nationals.

Under the travel measures, the usual vehicle documents would suffice for passenger cars or goods trucks plying in the six member states.

The ministers also agreed on a sub-committee of customs officials to consider a unified tariff for foreign products.

The decisions were made under an earlier framework economic pact, which aims to achieve economic integration among the six.

The conference had been expected to consider the statute of

a joint investment corporation with a reported capital of \$3 billion.

But the agency did not say whether the ministers approved the statute.

Radio Riyadh quoted Bahrain Finance Minister Ibrahim Abdel Karim as saying the ministers endorsed the statute, but it would be adopted at the next meeting in Bahrain on December 7.

He said the corporation would have a two billion dollar capital, with each state having the right to offer 49 per cent of its share of the capital to the public.

The minister hoped the corporation would begin work from next year.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The higher trend in U.S. interest rates and domestic labour problems pushed prices lower on Monday but the cheaper levels attracted some demand and prices closed above the day's lows, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 8.9 at 549.1.

Government bonds showed net falls ranging to ½ point and industrial leaders were down by up to 6p on balance.

Gold shares retreated with the bullion price falling below the \$300 level and North American stocks declined as well, dealers said.

Blue Circle and Plessey were both 6p lower at 430 and 450 respectively but ICI at 312 and GEC at 922 recovered losses of 6p and 8p. Hawker and Racal were 2p and 3p higher on the day.

Lloyds was 15p lower at 373 following renewed concern over its wide interests in Argentina. Other banks fell up to 10p.

Insurances were above the day's lows as well with Minet Holdings showing a net loss of about 58p at 149 ex div as operators unwound recent speculative positions, dealers said.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.7168/78	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2954/57	Canadian dollars
	2.4885/95	West German marks
	2.7390/7420	Dutch guilders
	2.1495/30	Swiss francs
	47.62/65	Belgian francs
	6.8900/9000	French francs
	1397.75/1398.75	Italian lire
	258.50/60	Japanese yen
	6.1480/1500	Swedish crowns
	6.2890/2910	Norwegian crowns
	8.5915/40	Danish crowns
Once ounce of gold	296.00/296.50	U.S. dollars

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

RESTAURANTS & BARS

RESTAURANT CHINA
The First & Best
Chinese Restaurant
in Jordan
First Circle, Jabal Amman
Near Al-Hayyah Girls School
Open Daily
12:00 - 3:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m. - Midnight
Tel. 38968
Take Home Service Available

RESTAURANT TAIWAN
TOURISMO
Opp. Alkhal Maternity Hospital
3rd Circle, Jabal Amman, Tel. 41093. Try our special "Flaming Pot" fondue or Peking Duck on your next visit. Take-Away orders welcome. Welcome & Thank-You

Shepherd's Pub
Enjoy a cold glass of draught beer and a game of darts in a truly English Pub atmosphere at the Shepherd Hotel Pub. Open 12 noon to 1 a.m. Snacks & steaks served.

AL FARDOUS RESTAURANT
Under New Management

HALA INN
Special
Ramadan
Iftar
at
Al-Farid restaurant
For Reservations: Tel. 43106-43856
3rd Circle Near Khalid Hospital

LA TERRASSE restaurant
welcomes you daily to a spread of the most delicious oriental and western foods, to the tunes of renowned Polish pianist Christine.
We offer you:
- Relaxing atmosphere, charcoal grill, fresh fish, Lebanese mezza; in addition to La Terrasse's delicious specialties.
Reservations: Call tel. 62821 for reservations

Green House COFFEE SHOP
AT PHILADELPHIA HOTEL
OPEN FROM 6 IN THE MORNING
TILL 12 MIDNIGHT

MANDARIN Chinese Restaurant
FULLY
AIR CONDITIONED
Wadi Sagra Road
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SPORTS

Dan Ripley, Billy Olson break American pole vault record

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee (R) — Dan Ripley and Billy Olson broke the American record for the pole vault when they cleared 5.72 metres at the U.S. National Championships Sunday night.

Ripley, the former world indoor record holder, cleared the height first and Olson followed minutes later. It bettered the mark of 5.71 which Olson set earlier this year.

The visiting Cubans won two events—Luis Delis in the men's discus with a throw of 68.73 metres and Maria Sarria in the women's shot with 18.80 metres.

Delis came from behind to defeat Mac Wilkins, the 1976 Olympic champion and six-times American champion, who threw 68.20 in the first round.

Merlene Ottey of Jamaica won the women's 200 metres in 22.17, moving her to number five on the all-time world list.

Two Americans who ranked

number one in the world last year, Cliff Wiley and Henry Marsh, successfully defended their titles.

Wiley won the 400 metres in 45.05 to defeat 17-year-old compatriot Darrell Robinson. Michael Paul of Trinidad was third in 45.40.

Marsh came from behind as usual to win the steeplechase in 8:22.94.

In the absence of world record holder Edwin Moses, who withdrew because of a strained hamstring muscle, the 400 metres hurdles was won by National Collegiate champion David Patrick in 48.57. Andre Phillips, the favourite, was second in 48.62.

Craig Virgin scored an unexpected victory in the 10,000 metres in 28:33.02. It was his first 10,000 on the track since setting an American record of 27:19.16 in Paris almost two years ago and came in only his second track race of the season.

Gooch destroys Worcestershire

LONDON (R) — Former England opener Graham Gooch, considered no more than a useful seamer on the county cricket circuit, destroyed Worcestershire Monday with career-best figures of seven for 14.

The Essex man's movement through the air and off the pitch was so alarming that he had to bowl round the wicket to remain effective. Worcestershire were all out for 64 and, following on, were 17 for one at the close.

Current England players Ian Botham and Geoff Cook were in top batting form along with Mike Gatting, whose omission from the test team this season has roused controversy.

Botham hit a characteristic 66 in 41 minutes, with four sixes and eight fours, after Somerset had slumped to 110 for six against Hampshire, for whom Kevin Emery took a career-best five for 80.

Cook was unbeaten for 112, including 13 fours, as Northamptonshire took a tight hold on their match against Yorkshire. Gatting rescued Middlesex from an unhealthy 24 for three against Lancashire with a sparkling unbeaten 133, smacking a six and 14 fours.

With another England discard, Roland Butcher, who hit two sixes and nine fours in 82, Gatting put on 178 in 140 minutes for the fourth wicket.

Poland, Peru hope to break Group 1 stalemate

LA CORUNA, Spain (R) — Poland and Peru will be looking to break the stalemate here Tuesday that has made Group One of the World Cup at once the most closely contested and tedious of the finals.

Four drawn matches, yielding only two goals, mean that Poland, Peru, Italy and Cameroon each have two points and are level on goal difference, or rather the lack of it.

Anton Piechniczek, Poland's manager, takes a positive view of the group deadlock, insisting it does not indicate the teams are in any way inferior to the other finalists. "It is just that we are more evenly matched," he said.

Of Tuesday's meeting with Peru, Piechniczek said: "This is our most important game. Each side has only to win to qualify for the next round and I think we will do it."

The Peruvian manager said of the game: "We have to overcome our own nerves as much as the opponents. So far Peru have not given their maximum but we have to win against Poland."

McEnroe waltzes through 1st round at Wimbledon, Connors in devastating form

LONDON (R) — Holder John McEnroe, his game and his temper firmly under control, waltzed through his first match at the Wimbledon Tennis Championships Monday, beating fellow-American Van Witsky 6-2, 6-2, 6-1.

Compatriots Jimmy Connors and Vitas Gerulaitis, the second and third seeds, also won easily. Connors, given a fine chance of beating McEnroe should they meet as expected in the final, trounced Mike Myburg of South Africa 6-0, 6-2, 6-2 while Gerulaitis defeated qualifier Brent Pirow of South Africa 6-4, 6-1, 6-1.

Veteran American Stan Smith, champion in 1973 and now 35, produced the first upset of the championships.

He defeated ninth-seeded Andres Gomez of Ecuador 6-4, 6-3, 5-7, 7-6 with a solid display of grass court skills which proved too much for the Italian Open champion, a clay court specialist.

The tournament is without five-times champion Bjorn Borg of Sweden, who has protested against having to pre-qualify for not agreeing to play in ten Grand Prix events this year, as well as Iven Lendl of Czechoslovakia and Argentine Guillermo Vilas and

Jose-Luis Clerc.

"I just feel bad they are not all playing," McEnroe said.

"When it's a top tournament, you want all the top players to play," McEnroe continued. "I feel kind of bad, particularly about Bjorn. I played him in the last two finals here and at the U.S. Open and I'm sorry not to see him around."

McEnroe's triumph a year ago was tarnished by repeated clashes with officials which brought him fines, against which he successfully appealed, and a threat of suspension. But he seemed to be a reformed character Monday.

"I'm just trying to concentrate on my tennis and not think about the things that happened in the past," he said. "Obviously I can't forget entirely, but I want to avoid those situations now."

He said the ankle injury which has troubled him this year is also healing.

"It's not 100 per cent, but it's getting better. It's taped to protect it and I'm trying not to think about it because I don't want it as an excuse if I lose."

He was in sparkling form against Witsky, who is ranked 45th in the world. His ground strokes sizzled, his volleying was deft and accurate and though he might have wished to land more

first serves, even that improved as the match wore on.

His behaviour was nearly perfect. He banged his racket on the grass when he missed shots a couple of times and found words for a line judge who foot-faulted him in the final set. But there was nothing resembling a tantrum and he even smiled when he obviously disagreed with one line call.

After so many disputes with officials last year, and so much criticism of the organisers generally, McEnroe said he sensed a more lenient approach by the club towards the players this year.

"They seem more pleasant and there is less of an attitude that they're doing you a favour by letting you in their club," he explained.

All the opening matches were interrupted for an hour and a half by rain. When they resumed, McEnroe finished just minutes before Connors wrapped up his match against Myburg, the world's 159th ranked player, who got into the draw when Andrew Pattison withdrew.

Connors was just as devastating against Myburg as McEnroe was against Witsky. He hit winners off the South African's serve, lobbed or passed him when he ventured to the net and out-rallied him if he stayed back.

Tom Watson lays a jinx to rest, wins U.S. Golf Open

PEBBLE BEACH, California (R) — Tom Watson finally laid a jinx to rest by winning the U.S. Open Golf Championship with a glorious shot on the 17th hole to reinforce his reputation as the Nemesis of the great Jack Nicklaus.

Watson had won three British Opens and two Masters titles in a brilliant career but, until Sunday's final round at the Pebble Beach golf course, he had always come to grief in the U.S. Open.

He overcame the jinx—and at the same time strengthened his hex on Nicklaus—at the 17th hole when he seemed doomed to yet another disappointment.

His two-iron tee shot at the 209-yard 17th skipped into the rough to the left of the green, leaving him with what appeared little hope of saving par. But Watson, 32, pulled out his sand wedge and neatly chipped the ball straight into the cup for a birdie.

Instead of falling one stroke behind Nicklaus, he was one shot ahead and he rubbed it in by bird-

ying the 18th to win the \$60,000 first prize by two-strokes with a six-under-par total of 282.

"I'm on top of the world," laughed Watson, who finished the day with a 70 against Nicklaus' final round of 69. He had not been seriously in contention in the U.S. Open since 1975.

This year offered him his best chance to win the title because he has always played well on the 6,825-yard Pebble Beach course.

Ironically, Pebble Beach has been a favourite hunting ground of Nicklaus, who won the previous Open held here in 1972. But the player who beat him was the same man who outdubbed him in the British Open and the Masters in 1977 and the Masters of last year.

"I've had it happen before," 42-year-old Nicklaus commented afterwards. "I didn't think it would happen again—and it did."

Nicklaus gave it his best shot, recovering from a bogey at the opening hole to birdie five in a row from the third. Bogeys at the eighth and 11th set him back but

the birdied the 15th. The outcome might have been different if he had sunk just one of two reasonable birdie putts at the 17th and 18th.

Watson, who had putted indifferently over the front nine for a birdie and a bogey, sank a 25-foot putt to save par at the 10th, then made similar shot at the next for a birdie.

The short 12th cost him a stroke after he bunkered his tee shot, but he responded with some of the longest drives of his life down the homeward stretch and snaked in a 35-foot birdie putt at the long 14th.

At the 16th it seemed as if his open jinx was striking again when he hit his first wayward drive of the day into a deep fairway bunker. He could only play out sideways and a poor wedge approach cost him a bogey. His fate seemed sealed when his tee shot at the 17th rolled into the rough 16 feet from the hole.

"I looked at the ball and it had a good lie," said Watson. "It was sitting up. I could get the leading edge under the ball and that was what I wanted."

When his caddie, Bruce Edwards, told him he could get it close, Watson replied: "I'm not going to try to get it close. I'm going to make it." He did, then danced with joy on the green.

Back at the 18th green Nicklaus, who had thought the worst he could do was finish in a tie, saw Watson's antics.

"I saw him jumping around and thought that it'd slipped out," Nicklaus remarked. "I couldn't believe that anyone could have holed it from there."

Bill Rogers, the British Open champion who began the day sharing the lead with Watson, lost his putting touch and closed with a 74 to finish third on 286 with young Bobby Clampett and Dan Pehl, who finished second in this year's Masters.

Sixth place on 287 was shared by defending champion David Graham of Australia, Larry Wadkins, Garry Koch and Jay Haas.

Koch equalled a U.S. Open record, his 136 total for the final 36 holes matching the mark first set by Gene Sarazen in 1932.

Algeria fails to sustain role as giant-killers

OVIEDO, Spain (R) — Algeria failed to sustain their role as giant-killers but did no harm to their reputation in a 2-0 defeat by Austria in the World Cup Group Two match here Monday.

Second-half goals by Walter Schachner and Hans Krankl gave Austria victory over the unsung Algerians, who had humbled former champions West Germany in their opening match.

Austria, with two wins to their credit, now look certain to go through to the second phase while Algeria, with one match remaining against Chile, could still join them.

Algeria had been the more inventive team in the first half and at the interval looked capable of again belying their status as group outsiders.

But the Algerians could not maintain their rhythm in the second half and the two goals from the red-shirted Austrians silenced

the drumbeats of the Algerian fans who filled on side of the Carlos Tartere stadium.

Schachner who headed the winner in Austria's 1-0 defeat of Chile here, put Austria on the winning trail again in the 56th minute.

Substitute Kurt Welzl, put clear by defender Josef Degeorgi after a fine overlapping run down the left flank, tried a shot which was blocked by a defender.

Schachner fastened on to the deflection and drove an angled shot past goalkeeper Mehdi Cerbah off the inside of a post.

Eleven minutes later Krankl sealed Algeria's fate, accepting a pass from Welzl before squeezing a left-foot shot past Cerbah.

The substitution of Welzl for midfielder Ernst Baumeister made all the difference to Austria in the second half, giving them a third prong for their attack alongside Krankl and Schachner.

It gave the Austrians the punch they had lacked in the first half when the darting Algerian forwards had caused the Austrian defence a lot of discomfort.

Djamel Zidane and Rabah Madjer both drew fine one-handed saves from Austrian goalkeeper Friedl Koncilia before the interval.

But the impetus went out of the Algerian attack after the break and African Footballer of the Year Lakhdar Belloumi, star of the win over West Germany, was substituted in the period between the two Austrian goals.

Tedj Bensoula, the striker who replaced Belloumi, fought hard to find an opening and came close to scoring in the 77th minute. Salah Assad came even closer a minute later.

But the Austrians held on resolutely and Krankl twice narrowly missed increasing their lead towards the end.

Dramatic 4-1 win for France against Kuwait

VALLADOLID, Spain (R) — France beat Kuwait 4-1 Monday in a dramatic World Cup match which ended in confusion after a Kuwaiti protest caused an eight-minute delay in the closing stages.

When referee Miroslav Stupar of the Soviet Union appeared to have awarded a fourth French goal 10 minutes from the end, the Kuwaiti players protested vigorously and halted play.

The President of the Kuwait Football Federation, Sheikh Fahd Al Ahmad Al Sabah came on to the pitch with players and officials from both teams arguing furiously.

A number of blows appeared to be thrown by some players and referee Stupar was pushed. Police moved on to the pitch and appeared to manhandle French manager Michel Hidalgo.

The Kuwait players looked as though they were threatening to walk off. At some point during the confusion the referee changed his mind about the goal, netted by Alain Giresse, annulled it and play resumed with the score back at 3-1. France later scored again to bring the final score to 4-1.

As spectators whistled and booed at the stoppage, Sheikh Fahd appeared to be waving the

Kuwaiti players off the pitch. When he himself walked to the centre of arena he was immediately surrounded by players and photographers. He left the field after talking to his team.

The match looked set to resume as Hidalgo tried to move on to the pitch but he was pushed back by a line of police. As he was surrounded by reporters and photographers he was seen to slap a nearby television camera.

Temper cooled sufficiently to allow play to resume but the remaining minutes were equally dramatic.

Kuwaiti substitute Fathi Marzuq was booked after appearing to push the referee then Abdul Aziz Al Anbari netted for Kuwait but was ruled offside.

Jassem Sultan of Kuwait was carried off on a stretcher after a heavy tackle after which Maxime Bossis scored for France in the final minute to complete a 4-1 victory.

The victory left France needing only a draw in their final Group Four game against Czechoslovakia here on Thursday to be sure of a place in the second round.

The French looked impressive in the first half and Kuwait's open style provided plenty of room to

move for midfielders Giresse, Bernard Genghini and Michel Platini.

Genghini showed why French League team Saint Etienne bought him to replace Platini—who is joining Italian club Juventus next season—when he curled a free-kick high into the net after half an hour. It was the sort of goal Platini himself is famous for.

Twelve minutes later it was Platini's turn to show his skills when he latched on to a through-pass from Giresse, casually controlled the ball and slipped it neatly past Kuwaiti goalkeeper Ahmad Al Tarabulsi to give France a 2-0 halftime lead.

Two minutes after the interval Didier Six raced in to volley home the third goal as the Kuwaiti defence appealed for offside, before Abdulla Al Baloushi pulled a goal back for Kuwait with 16 minutes remaining.

After the chaotic eight-minute break, Maxime Bossis pushed down the left flank in the final minute and slipped the ball between Al Tarabulsi's legs to complete a 4-1 win.

French manager Hidalgo refused to take part in the routine press conference after the match.

W. Germany, Spain, Argentina back on path to World Cup rehabilitation

MADRID (R) — Former champions West Germany and hosts Spain are back with Argentina on the path to World Cup rehabilitation.

The three nations, seeded to win their groups, all started the tournament with potentially disastrous results.

But then Argentina, the reigning champions who lost to Belgium in their first match, demolished Hungary 4-1 and West Germany and Spain won their games Sunday to open up the route to the second phase.

Only England so far have secured a place in the next round after a 2-0 victory over Czechoslovakia Sunday which took their winning run in internationals to a record eight games.

West Germany, humbled by Algeria in their opening Group Two match, raised the level of their commitment dramatically to beat Chile 4-1 in Gijon.

Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, still feeling discomfort from a thigh injury, boldly threw himself for-

ward to score three times and emerge as leading scorer with four goals from two games.

The momentum gained from Sunday's win should carry the Germans through to the second phase although this may depend on them beating Austria in an awkward final group game on Friday.

The Germans are also under pressure from a growing injury list. Pierre Littbarski, Paul Breitner and Harald Schumacher all received knocks Sunday and Rummenigge's fitness remains a source of worry for manager Jupp Derwall.

"Rummenigge only played because this game was the most important one," said Derwall after Chile had been beaten. He also gave a hint of the strain he had been under since the defeat by

Algeria. "I am happy that the nerve-racking days are over," he said.

Spain's anxiety at the prospect of first-round elimination was reflected in what approached an excessively vigorous display in their 2-1 win over Yugoslavia in Valencia.

But the Yugoslavs played their part in making it a full-blooded contest and perhaps their only quibble could have been the decision that gave Spain a first-half penalty.

Certainly Miguel Alonso ended up face down in the penalty area but his point of take-off appeared to be some way outside the box.

Spain now have a two-point advantage in Group Five but the fact that Yugoslavia and Northern Ireland still have to play Honduras means some pressure remains on them.

Yugoslav papers criticise Danish referee

BELGRADE (R) — Danish referee Henning Lund-Sorensen came in for some stinging criticism from Yugoslav papers Monday for his handling of the World Cup Group Five match against hosts Spain in Valencia Sunday night.

"Shameful theft in Valencia," was the headline in Monday's prominent Belgrade daily Politika.

Spain came from behind to win 2-1, their equaliser coming from a twice-taken penalty after Miguel Alonso appeared to be floored just outside the box. Roberto Lopez Ufarte missed with the first spot kick.

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FEATURES

By Paul Betts

Big cars return to American tracks

YORK—Most U.S. drivers never really felt comfortable with small cars. They were forced to them, as indeed was it, in the wake of the oil crisis of the 1970s. But petrol is plentiful and relatively cheap, so Americans are again turning to the big six-passenger car in which they can pack their children, the dog and the luggage and along for miles to Vermont or Florida to the sound of phonic music.

Chrysler, perhaps more than any other U.S. car maker, has committed its future to compact fuel-efficient cars. Thus, one suspects with a little self-interest, Chrysler is proposing its own solution to the country's economic woes.

Mr. Iacocca has told Washington, his shareholders and anyone who cares to listen, that one way to reduce in part the federal deficit is to slap on a tax on imported oil and to levy an immediate excise tax on petrol at the pump. "Either action," he says, "would restore the trend toward fuel-efficient cars, and let the world know that America is serious about energy."

The irony of Chrysler is that one of its biggest success stories of late is its new convertible car models—a return to the grand old days of motoring in the 1950s.

With the general perception that fuel will remain in abundant supply and that prices at the pump will remain relatively flat for some time (the oil industry forecasts only modest increases during the next five years), Chrysler's convertible models are selling like hot cakes.

At the company's annual meeting this month (June) Mr. Iacocca remarked "we currently have more than 18,000 orders for the Lebaron and Dodge 400 convertibles... and the orders are

No wonder the car market is screwed up."

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coming in at a rate of 1,000 a week. It's one of the hottest cars on the market."

It is not so much performance consumers are demanding, according to Mr. Jack Madejchick, director of marketing information at G.M.'s Chevrolet division. "It's basically roominess and comfort and the feeling of larger cars Americans want," he says, adding that in any case "American roads are made for the large car."

The statistics show that sales of foreign imports in the first five months of the year at 902,590 units were 15.6 per cent behind the 1.1 million deliveries during the same five months last year. The only major gains were made by "luxury cars," with Jaguar reporting record sales of 3,569, or 122 per cent more than in the same period last year. Volvo an 11 per cent increase and Saab a 13 per cent increase.

Japanese car sales in the U.S. were down by 14.4 per cent, although the decline was also due to the voluntary export restraints Tokyo agreed to last year. West German-made car sales were down 26.8 per cent during the first five months of this year, compared with the same months in 1981.

Small car imports faced tough competition from domestic small cars because of the discount and promotions war waged by Detroit and dealers.

While the so-called "sticker war" helped prop up sales of small domestic cars, the good news came from the roomier six-passenger cars and the luxury models.

Mr. Madejchick of G.M. says that so far this year the six-passenger car has accounted for 19.3 per cent of total U.S. car sales, this compares to 16.1 per

cent the same time last year. "That's a dramatic shift," he claimed. And it has been especially welcomed by G.M., which the Chevrolet executive says sells two out of every three six-passenger car in the U.S., with the Chevrolet Caprice topping the list.

As for American luxury cars, with their balloon suspensions, their gadgets and plush fittings, Cadillac are selling at a 36.2 per cent higher daily sales rate than last year and Ford Lincoln sales were 51 per cent higher in April compared with the same month last year.

Chrysler says that big cars currently account for about 17 per cent of the company's overall sales compared with around 12 per cent at the same time last year.

Although all three domestic car manufacturers stress that the fuel-efficient car is the growth market of the 1980s, G.M.'s Mr. Madejchick points out that big cars fell out of grace after the 1974 and 1979 oil shocks but then bounced back as soon as the situation eased.

Another interesting illustration of the changing trend is U.S. car buying is the decline in diesel car sales. They were, until last December, one of the brighter spots of the dreadful U.S. car market.

Last December they reached a peak of 7.7 per cent of total U.S. car sales, after accounting for 5.4 per cent (or 169,624 units) of the car market in the first four months of last year. In the first four months of this year they accounted for 4.8 per cent, with the unit sales declining to 125,699 cars.

Although manufacturers expect diesel sales to increase again in the longer term, they blame the sale incentives on non-diesel cars, the decline in petrol prices and the general shift of consumers back to the big gas-guzzlers, for the surprising fall in diesel sales.

"Four months ago they all wanted diesels but the market seems to be dropping dead," one new York dealer remarked.

No one expects the big car to sustain its current revival. Legislation, for one thing, argues against them. Car makers by 1985 will have to adhere to the CAFE, which is not a pavement watering hole but the commitment to so-called Corporate Average Fuel Economy. The CAFE limit for 1985 is set at 27.5 miles per gallon.

Although, under the CAFE rules, manufacturers can still make cars below the CAFE limit, there are also specific fuel consumption limits for individual cars. The

minimum fuel efficiency requirement started at 15 miles per gallon in 1980 and has been steadily rising to increase eventually to 22.5 per gallon in 1986.

Those limits, according to G.M.'s Mr. Madejchick, would be impossible to meet for the conventional rear-wheel-drive, six-passenger car. But new engine technology and diesel would make it possible.

Although, according to the current gospel in Detroit, the small car is here to stay in the U.S., and petrol prices will inevitably increase again at some stage, the consumer is at present having a fling with the traditional big U.S. car.

Detroit itself seems to be changing its own gospel. The big three are all developing bigger, roomier front-wheel cars. As Mr. Roger Smith, the chairman of G.M. has observed: "People don't want small cars, they want fuel-efficient cars."

— Financial Times news feature

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FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Changing planetary positions make it possible to expand your activities and gain added benefits at this time. Take positive steps to overcome obstacles in your path.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Use caution in handling confidential matters and avoid trouble. Listen to what serious advisers have to suggest.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be more thoughtful instead of forceful with your friends and gain their respect. Don't trust your intuition at this time.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Make sure your civic affairs are well handled. Take extra steps and improve your image. Avoid a troublemaker.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Be sure to act in a conservative fashion at this time for best results. Handle business affairs wisely.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Handle personal duties in a most precise way and gain added goodwill. Strive for more harmony with family members.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Don't do anything that could irk an associate. Forget fun for now and spend more time on important financial matters.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Try to make your environment more comfortable and improve the quality of your life. Sidestep an opponent.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Engage in a new outlet during spare time that will bring you relief from worry. Know where you are headed.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make sure you carry through with agreements made with family members. Make the future more productive.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Confer with allies and make the future brighter. Obtain important data you need from the right sources.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Financial matters are vitally important now, so attend to them and know your true position. Relax at home tonight.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You have to make definite plans to get what you desire of a personal nature, since it does not come easily. Be happy.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those clever young persons who will understand what others are up to and what motivates them, so be sure to give a fine education and the talent can be used to best advantage. Don't neglect ethical training.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Scramble these four Jumbles, letter to each square, to form ordinary words.

SHULG
DRAFS
EWEPT
ENKER



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

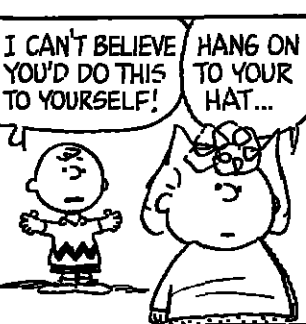
Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)
Jumbles: HANDY BLOOM DETAIN UNWISE
Answer: How Jonah felt when the whale swallowed him—DOWN-IN-THE-MOUTH

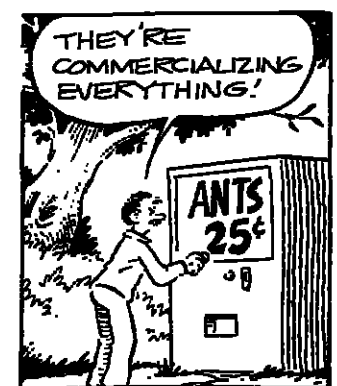
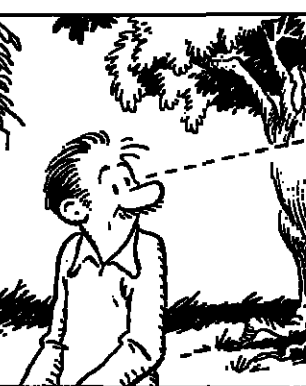
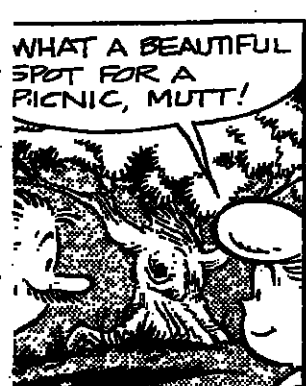
THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



anuts



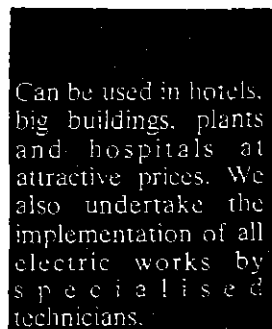
tt 'n' Jeff



dy Capp



Good news to electrical engineers and contracting companies for the production of various size, ready made automatic electric plates for power distribution.

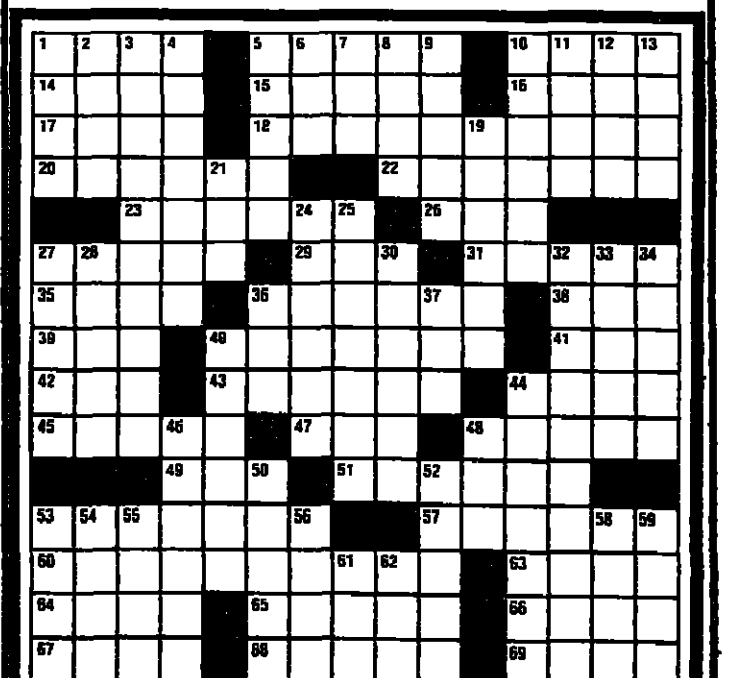


Sale of all sizes of insulated cables.
Sale of pincer pipes and accessories.
Punctual appointments and quick services.

BELL ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING CO. (JORDAN)
Bayader Wadi El Seer—Maintenance Street. Tel. 811745.

THE Daily Crossword by Hugh McElroy

ACROSS	31 Hint at	51 Planet	19 Compact masses
1 Sickle part	35 American patriot	53 Usually	21 Cravat
5 More adept	36 Made much warmer	57 Dynamo	24 Oleoresins
10 Story line	38 Yoko —	60 Burl Lancaster film	25 USN builders
14 Potentate	39 "What have we here?"	63 Soon	27 Chew on
15 Pirandello	40 Integers	64 Swearword	28 Coarse one
16 Wanted critique	41 Deserter	65 Scrap a mission	30 "— Dallas"
17 Sever	42 Camp shoes, for short	66 Circus Maximus patron	32 Clematis's dad
18 Certain activists	43 Arabian gazelles	67 Bird of —	33 Maternally related
20 "— Fideles"	44 Preminger	68 Harness parts	34 Generator part
22 Refuse of field crops	45 Jobs	69 Mardi follower	36 Ben —
23 Baseball's Amos et al.	47 Musical piece: abbr.		37 Hesitation sounds
26 Name in boxing	48 Big store employee		40 Great racehorse
27 "Rinse" is one	49 Relative of 39 A		44 Group of movie moppets
29 Bandleader Brown			46 Crude
			48 Hamburger holder
			50 Arab deity
			52 Circus shelters
			53 At the apex
			54 Brand
			55 Poker money
			56 Exile's isle
			58 Ephron or Kaye
			59 Slaughter of baseball
			61 Lady of the house
			62 Before



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WORLD

Britain agrees to postpone Gibraltar negotiations at Spain's request

LUXEMBOURG (R) — British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym said Monday that Spain and Britain had agreed to postpone negotiations over the future of Gibraltar at Spain's request.

This means that Spain's frontier with Gibraltar will not be reopened next Friday as originally planned.

Spain has long claimed the British rock colony off the Spanish coast.

Mr. Pym told a press conference

after a meeting with Spanish Foreign Minister Jose-Pedro Perez-Llorca that the two countries were still committed to keeping alive the process started in April 1980 aimed at defining the future of Gibraltar.

But he said that the Spanish government had asked for a postponement of negotiations which were to have taken place in Sintra, Portugal, on June 25 and 26 because of the highly charged political sensitivity of the issue in Spain.

Spain has demanded that the negotiations should immediately address the problem of sovereignty over Gibraltar, whose inhabitants have always said they want to remain British.

Mr. Pym said: "The British government is very anxious to continue the Sintra process, which includes discussion with Spain about the differences between the two countries."

But he added that when Mr. Perez-Llorca explained to him the possibility of vehement public

hostility in Spain to conducting the talks the way the Madrid government had planned, "I thought it was right to respond."

The two ministers issued a brief communique announcing the decision to postpone negotiations but pledging to keep the talking process alive.

Mr. Pym said the dispute over Gibraltar would have unavoidable implications for Spain's application to join the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1984.

Moscow agrees to let hunger striker migrate

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet hunger striker Yuri Balovlenkov said Monday he would end his 42-day fast after being promised by authorities that he would be allowed to join his wife in the United States.

Mr. Balovlenkov, 33, told Western reporters as he left Soviet emigration offices in Moscow: "I ought to be happy, but I feel awful physically. It hasn't quite hit me yet."

Mr. Balovlenkov is one of six Soviet citizens who as members of the self-styled "divided families" group launched a collective hunger strike on May 10 to press authorities to allow them to join their spouses in the West.

Three other group members, two women and one man, have also called off their hunger strike after being given permission to emigrate.

Mr. Balovlenkov said he would end his hunger strike by drinking fruit juice and consult his doctor on what other steps to take.

One of the others, Andrei Frolov, 51, left Moscow Sunday for the United States to join his wife in Chicago.

Mrs. Tatyana Lozansky has been given permission to join her former husband in the United States and Mrs. Tatyana Azare has also been told she can join her French husband.

A fifth person, Marija Jurgutienė, ended her fast earlier this month after being summoned back to her native Lithuania.

A sixth, Iosif Kibitsky, who is married to a West German school teacher, abandoned his protest on June 16 after emigration authorities told him he would not be allowed to emigrate.

China criticises 'Moonie' policy

PEKING, (R) — China Monday accused the controversial religious sect known as the Unification Church or "Moonies" of spreading anti-china propaganda and indoctrinating members with fascist views.

The Communist Party newspaper People's Daily said the recently-founded Washington Times, which has close links with the "Moonies", advocated a "two Chinas" policy, supported the breakaway province of Taiwan and had attacked all recent U.S. administrations for fostering relations with Peking.

The paper also said followers of sect leader Sun Myung Moon were obliged to give all their possessions to the church and leave their families, and that they needed his permission to get married.

"Many parents have expressed concern with the inhuman exploitation by the Unification Church and its fascist indoctrination and want the authorities to ban its activities," it added.

Mr. Moon is fiercely anti-Communist and has frequently been accused in the West of using his church for financial and political ends.

Peking is extremely sensitive concerning Taiwan, which it regards as part of the mainland, and has launched numerous attacks on the Reagan administration for planning to sell arms to the Nationalist-ruled island.

U.S.-Latin American ties survive Falklands crisis

BUENOS AIRES (R) — The United States' support of Britain in the conflict with Argentina over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands appears to have caused little long-term damage to its relations with Latin America.

Even Venezuela and Peru, the staunchest supporters of Argentina's bid to regain the bleak South Atlantic islands, have shown no indication of disrupting ties with the United States.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto said Washington's support for Britain had lowered its standing among Latin American countries and had even disillusioned rightist groups.

In Caracas diplomatic sources said the strong trade links between Venezuela and the United States would ensure that relations between the two countries would not be greatly harmed.

'European' Argentines

Argentina has signalled that it will give greater priority to its Latin neighbours following the Falklands dispute but this country is still regarded with suspicion by many in the region because of its previous European outlook.

Mexico was one of the most lukewarm supporters of Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the islands and public opinion there was mixed over Argentina's defeat.

One diplomatic source said many Latin Americans considered Argentines to be arrogant and all

too quick to stress their European rather than the indigenous heritage of their homeland.

In Lima, Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa said the United States would "cease to be a natural ally" after imposing economic and military sanctions on Argentina and siding with Britain.

Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry has stated that Peru will give all possible support to Argentina and try to build up commercial ties between the two countries.

Brazil has expressed concern over the political future of Argentina, its neighbour to the south. Brazil had been striving to draw closer to Buenos Aires, but Brazilian-U.S. relations have not been seriously affected by the crisis.

Although Brazil was put out by Washington's backing for Britain, diplomats and government officials in the Brazilian capital believe the affair will prove no more than a minor complication in two-way relations.

Chile's relations with Washington have remained unscathed by the conflict, observed in strict neutrality by Santiago. Chile has its own territorial dispute with Argentina over three small islands off the tip of South America.

No government official in Colombia has publicly condemned the U.S. support of Britain but Colombia has offered to help Argentina's economic recuperation following the conflict.

Canberra ends hazardous role in Falklands campaign

By Leslie Dowd

ABOARD CANBERRA, Port Stanley (R) — When the 45,000-ton Canberra returns to Southampton, England, at the end of Britain's arduous Falklands campaign, it will have covered 46,500 kilometres, according to its crew.

The requisitioned liner will undergo a major refurbishing and could be ready for pleasure cruising again as early as mid-August, said its P and O line captain, Dennis Scott-Masson.

Plans are already being laid to record the Canberra's role in the conflict.

Captain Scott-Masson, a 52-year-old royal naval reserve officer, hopes to rename one of Canberra's bars the San Carlos bar, after the bay in East Falkland where British forces landed on May 21.

In it he hopes to install the blue ensign flag Canberra flew during the battle that day, when Canberra survived 10 attacks by Argentine Mirage and Skyhawk jets.

"After her refurbishment I believe the ship will be as good and probably better as a cruise liner," the captain said.

"Structurally she's suffered no damage whatever. She performed superbly, and we didn't have a single mechanical breakdown."

Prime target

"There were times, I confess, when I wondered if Canberra was a good place to be," the veteran liner captain said. "But it was a great privilege to be in command of her, and I can't speak too highly of the crew."

In the six weeks after it sailed from Southampton on April 9 until the May 21 landings the prime target of the war was not the flagship Hermes or the carrier Invincible, but Canberra.

Only its loss, with the 2,500 commandos and paratroopers it was carrying, would have inevitably forced Britain to postpone or cancel its battle plans.

No ship is more closely identified, phase by phase, with the 10-week conflict.

Canberra was the first major vessel into Port Stanley after the Falklands capital fell to British troops.

It ferried some of the first prisoners home to Argentina. Several of them went down the gangplank at Puerto Madryn clutching P and O cruise brochures.

Canberra was also what the navy described as a hospital facility. Doctors and nurses aboard treated dozens of British and Argentine wounded.

The liner sailed under naval direction but never ceased to be a merchant vessel. Payment for its services will be negotiated between its owners and the ministry of defence.

On the six-week voyage to the South Atlantic, its decks and lounges proved ideal for training and fitness, and it is doubtful if troops have ever assaulted a beach fitter, better fed or more rested.

The all-volunteer 345 crew and 77 ship's officers will probably set a new record for being at sea in a British merchantman this century without setting foot on land.

Their financial reward will be war risk bonuses amounting, before tax, to 150 per cent of their pay.

Mitterrand's visit to Spain a bid to improve sour ties

MADRID (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand visits Spain Tuesday to try to improve strained relations between Paris and Madrid.

Spanish diplomatic sources said the activities of Basque guerrillas and Spain's bid to join the European Economic Community (EEC) would be the main issues discussed with King Juan Carlos and Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo.

"I shall be a friendly visitor to Spain and I hope to take the opportunity to talk frankly and clearly about our problems," Mr. Mitterrand told the Madrid newspaper El Pais.

The Spanish government is angered by France's refusal to extradite Basque guerrillas and blames it for harbouring those whose killings and bombings irritate Spain's restless military and pose a constant threat to its democracy.

Mr. Mitterrand told El Pais that French and Spanish police were now co-operating against the separatists. Spanish officials have indicated they are pleased by the arrest of some guerrillas in France but said they were waiting to see

whether this signalled a change in French policy.

French diplomats say France regards the Basque issue as a Spanish political problem, and Mr. Mitterrand has indicated he is not prepared to take the blame for the attacks.

"France could also feel offended by the way it is treated (in Spain)," he told Spanish television. He told El Pais it was too easy to say Spain's problems were France's fault.

France's position that the EEC should not accept new members until it solves its internal problems has also angered Spain whose hopes to join by 1984 are receding. The Spanish government sees France as hampering its entry to protect its southern farmers from cheap competition.

"We perfectly accept the hypothesis of Spain's presence in Western Europe and the Common Market. But economic realities impose serious discussions," the French president told El Pais.

France is Spain's main trading partner and the top investor beyond the Pyrenees, and Mr. Mitterrand said he wanted his Spanish visit to cover wider issues.

S. African mercenary tried for treason in Seychelles changes his plea to guilty

VICTORIA, Seychelles (R) — A treason trial adjourned in confusion Monday as one of six mercenaries charged for their alleged part in an abortive raid here last November sought to change his plea to guilty.

South African Martin Dolincheck, who is defending himself, first pleaded not guilty to charges of treason, the only offence punishable by death here.

Former Scottish solicitor-general Nicholas Fairbairn, who is defending the other five accused, later told Chief Justice Earle Seaton that Dolincheck had changed his plea to guilty. Dolincheck confirmed this to the court.

Four of the others, South African Jeremiah Puren, Briton Bernard Carey and Zimbabwean Frank Brooks and Roger England, pleaded guilty while South African Robert Sims pleaded not guilty to treason.

All six are also accused of

importing arms, an offence carrying a maximum possible 20-year jail term.

The trial was adjourned until Tuesday while the court decides whether to accept Dolincheck's change of plea.

The Seychelles authorities say all but Puren formed an advance party for a mercenary force which landed on a Swaziland flight intending to take over the Indian Ocean republic.

Sentencing of those who pleaded guilty was put off until after the question of Dolincheck's plea has been settled.

Defence objections to pre-trial publicity and argument over whether a foreigner could be tried for treason were thrown out in the opening days of the trial.

Charges against South African-born Susan Ingles, alleged to have been an accomplice, were dropped and she was deported.

U.S. concerned about losing its South Pacific naval facilities

CANBERRA (R) — The United States expressed concern Monday that its warships might be banned from South Pacific ports, Australian Foreign Minister Tony Street said.

Opposition Labour Parties in Australia and New Zealand oppose facilities for U.S. nuclear-armed ships, and several South Pacific island nations have raised the possibility of banning nuclear ships as part of a policy to promote a nuclear-free Pacific zone.

Mr. Street told reporters the United States raised the issue on

the first day of a two-day council meeting of the Anzus Pact.

He said he had received the impression that a ban on U.S. ships "would make the maintenance of the Anzus treaty as we have known it of the greatest difficulty... it is difficult to see how it could survive."

Earlier U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel discussed the issue with Australian Labour Party leader Bill Hayden, who has said that if he became prime minister after elections due next year he would ban U.S. nuclear-armed ships from Australian ports.

Black nationalists prepare for tougher line against Pretoria

HARARE (R) — Black nationalists in South Africa are preparing to step up their guerrilla action, a nationalist leader was reported Monday as saying.

Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress (ANC), was quoted as saying in an interview with Zimbabwe's Herald newspaper that sabotage alone would not bring South Africa to its knees.

"We are moving from sabotage acts to attack the enemy face to face," he was quoted as saying. The ANC is one of two main South African nationalist groups.

Mr. Tambo, who arrived on Friday, has had talks with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. He has also visited Mozambique, Tanzania, Angola and Botswana to brief the leaders of African "front-line" states on nationalist activities.

Uruguay confident of a return to democracy by 1984

By Robert Powell

Reuters

MONTEVIDEO — Uruguay's political leaders are confident that the country's planned return to democracy in 1984 will go ahead, whatever the consequences of the Falklands conflict in neighbouring Argentina.

Both countries are presently ruled by right-wing military governments and traditionally Uruguay has been strongly influenced by its larger southern neighbour.

Several politicians told Reuters that the situation in Uruguay would be made more difficult if Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri were overthrown and replaced by a leader who might suspend the country's cautious steps towards democracy.

"Problems would arise if the internal policies of the two countries were not consistent," said Col. Nestor Bolentini, a former Uruguayan interior minister and supporter of the ruling military government.

Julio Mario Sanguinetti, an opposition leader of the Colorado Party, said: "All that is negative in Argentina could influence what happens here, but do not overestimate its effect. In the past there have been dictatorships in Argentina without there being so

in Uruguay." Uruguay is a small agricultural country and its three million population enjoys one of the highest living standards in Latin America. Few people are very rich, and income is relatively well distributed.

Until the military took power in 1973, Uruguay was a haven of stable democracy in the turbulent continent.

Politicians largely blame the collapse of elected government on its failure to overcome the country's severe economic problems. These began with the collapse of world prices for Uruguay's main export commodities — meat, hides and wool — in the mid-1950s.

Since then Uruguay has suffered from economic stagnation, despite some success in diversifying exports.

The political situation was aggravated by the appearance of the Tupamaros leftist urban guerrilla movement in 1968. The government gave the armed forces wide powers to crush subversion and the military seized power completely five years later.

The military administration drew up a proposed constitution providing for a return to elected government under armed forces supervision. It was put to a plebiscite in 1980 and rejected by a

two-thirds majority.

The armed forces subsequently devised their present plan for democracy, which provides for a number of non-leftist parties to be legalised later this year and presidential and parliamentary elections to be held in Nov. 1984.

Argentina's military government also plans to legalise political parties this year, but has not set a target date for elections.

Uruguay's return to democracy faces major problems apart from any destabilising factors raised by

NEWS ANALYSIS

the Falklands conflict.

Both the country's two main political parties are wracked by deep internal divisions which could prevent either from forming a united government. In addition the political parties statute remains uncertain.

Traditionally Uruguayan politics have been dominated by the Blanco (white) and Colorado (Red) parties, which sprang from rival factions in a civil war shortly after Uruguay's independence from Spain in the early 19th century.

Both are broad coalitions comprising a wide variety of ten-

dencies, making them difficult to define in terms of left or right wing.

The Colorados and Blancos were both deeply split over whether to vote for or against the proposed constitution in the 1980 plebiscite and these divisions remain.

The parties are also internally divided over whether or not to continue the military government's liberal economic policies or return to a more protectionist economy.

Fuents between rival leaders have led the different factions to behave almost like separate parties.

Political analysts say the Colorado Party may rally round Jorge Pacheco Areco, who ruled as strongman president from 1967 to 1971, and returned to Uruguay earlier this month after 10 years abroad as a diplomat.

Mr. Pacheco Areco was greeted by a large crowd of supporters on arrival and has begun making discreet political contacts.

Opposition leaders fear the military government may be planning an official party to perpetuate armed forces control.

Col. Bolentini told Reuters that if the two main parties failed to present coherent programmes to the electorate, supporters of the

military government would consider forming a "third force" to advocate the continuation of present policies.

The political parties statute only gives immediate recognition to the Colorados; Blancos and one other small right-wing party, although other parties will subsequently be able to apply for legal recognition after a lengthy and complicated process.

The armed forces are unwilling to allow legalisation of the Marxist left. "The only thing we ban in Uruguay are extremists of both right and left," said Col. Bolentini, who is a member of the council of state, one of the military government's nominated legislative bodies.

The Communist, Socialist and Christian Democrat parties, formed a coalition that won 17 per cent of the vote in the last elections, held in 1971.

Today only the Christian Democrat Party enjoys a limited degree of official toleration. Its supporters publish a weekly magazine that the government closes down from time to time.

Despite their exclusion from the political parties statute the Christian Democrats remain optimistic that Uruguay's progress towards democracy will succeed.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Kaddoumi discusses Lebanon with Tunisian president

TUNIS (R) — Tunisia's President Habib Bourguiba Monday discussed the latest developments in Lebanon with Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the political department of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the Tunisian news agency reported. Mr. Kaddoumi Sunday night met Arab League Secretary-General Cheddi Kibi, who reaffirmed the support of all Arab states for the Palestinian cause, the agency said.

Syrian envoy visits Kuwait

KUWAIT (R) — Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Farouq Al Share visited Kuwait Monday on a brief visit to discuss the aftermath of Israel's invasion of Lebanon. Kuwait, Lebanon and Libya have all called for an Arab League meeting to deal with the invasion, but the idea has not won universal Arab support. Saudi Arabia said Sunday after a visit to the kingdom by Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul-Halim Khaddam that it favoured joint action within the framework of the 22-member Arab League. The Syrian minister later arrived in Bahrain on a similar mission, and the official Gulf News Agency said he would visit other countries in the region.

Tehran reportedly holding widow of former Kurdish chief

PARIS (R) — Mina Ghazi, widow of the founder of the autonomous republic of Kurdistan, Ghazi Mohammad, has been held in captivity by the Iranian authorities since January, her son Ali said Monday. Mrs. Ghazi, who is 75 and in ill health, has had no contact with her family since February and they now have no knowledge of her whereabouts, her son said in a statement handed to Reuters. Ghazi Mohammad founded the Soviet-backed republic of Kurdistan in the northwestern Iranian town of Mahabad after the World War II. His short-lived republic ended after the withdrawal of Russian troops from northern Iran. He was later executed.

Morocco frees 17 radical trade union members

RABAT (R) — Seventeen members of a radical Moroccan trade union have been released after serving a year in prison for inciting street demonstrations, a spokesman for the union said Monday. They were convicted after a general strike called by the union, the Confederation Democratique du Travail (CDT), degenerated into bloody violence in Casablanca in June last year. Independent sources have said some 200 were killed in the rioting but the government has put the figure at 66. Four leaders of the CDT, including Secretary-General Nour El Amouri, are still awaiting trial on charges of inciting the Casablanca riots.

Arab, African students stage protests in Shanghai

PEKING (R) — Some 40 African and Arab students staged a peaceful demonstration in Shanghai last Saturday against the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, student sources said Monday. Heavily outnumbered by several hundred Chinese police, the students marched from a city centre hotel to the American Consulate to protest against United States support for Israel, which has no diplomatic relations with China. The sources contacted by telephone in China's biggest city, said the police ordered off the consulate to prevent the students from getting too near. Like a similar, larger demonstration organised by foreign students in Peking on June 15, the Chinese students took part despite China's strong anti-Israel stance and its support of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc.

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ K J 9 3
♥ A 10 6
♦ A Q 5
♣ Q 9 8

WEST EAST
♠ 7 6 4 2 ♠ A Q 10 8 5
♥ Q 7 2 ♥ 4
♦ 10 9 8 3 ♦ K 7 6 4
♣ 4 2 ♣ 10 7 6

SOUTH
♠ Void
♥ K J 9 8 5 3
♦ J 2
♣ A K J 5 3

The bidding:
North East South West
1 NT Pass 3 ♣ Pass
4 ♣ Pass 6 ♣ Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: Ten of ♣.

Probabilities are just that — the best way to play a particular combination, or combined holding, in a vacuum. Sometimes there are reasons why you should not take the percentage line.

Once his hearts were supported, South scorned the niceties of a scientific auction to bid what he thought he could make. While six hearts is by no means a laydown, the contract certainly offered plenty of chances.

West led the ten of diamonds. Mathematically, the best line to take is the diamond finesse and, if that loses, to bang out the A-K of trumps in the hope of felling the queen. That offers an almost four-to-one chance of

success. But declarer had played against these particular opponents many times before and knew that West would be reluctant to lead away from a king against a slam contract, especially after a blind auction. Therefore, he elected to adopt another line which, though inferior in theory, offered the best practical chance of landing the contract.

Declarer rose with dummy's ace of diamonds and dropped the jack from his hand. He led a trump to the king and continued with a trump, inserting the ten from dummy when West followed with a low trump. When that succeeded, it was all over.

There are those who might suggest that declarer's line was based on a peek at West's cards. They would be wrong — declarer had a sound reason for his strange line.

Once he assumed that East had the king of diamonds, there was no point to taking the finesse. And in the heart suit, the odds in favor of dropping the queen over a finesse were only 52-48.

Declarer's trump finesse stood to gain even if East held both the king of diamonds and queen of hearts, because there was no guarantee that East would defeat the contract by cashing the king of diamonds after winning the trump queen. If he made any other return, declarer would still make his slam by discarding dummy's diamonds on the long clubs, and then ruffing a diamond with dummy's last trump.

سكوا من القبول